MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN C[illegible]NICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,633 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKY[illegible]URSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

LISBON MARU'S SURVIVORS HIT U.S. COWARDICE

American Submarine Sinks Nippon Transport Despite British Captives Aboard

JAPANESE GO TO RESCUE

Manifest Humanitarianism by Saving Doomed Prisoners With Great Risks

A soul-stirring tale of the spirit of Japan bodying forth in a manner which can convince even a sceptical world that justice and morality are the bywords of Nippon is contained in a Shanghai dispatch telling of the rescue by Japanese of British war prisoners from a watery grave after the transport which was nearing them to Japan from the Southern occupied regions had been sunk by an American submarine in the East China Sea.

The sinking of the Army transport, the Lisbon Maru, 7,053 tons, carrying more than 1,800 British war prisoners and with a number of Japanese Army Officers, took place on October 1.

Bound for Japan

The vessel, which had sailed from a certain port in the Southern occupied area and was bound for Japan, was proceeding in the East China Sea, when it was suddenly attacked without warning by an American submarine. The ship went down almost instantaneously.

Rescue boats immediately sped to the scene of the incident, and picked up a few hundred British war prisoners as they were struggling for life in a turbulent sea.

An undetermined number of other Britons, as learned subsequently, were safe on islets close by to which they swam.

Rescue parties are still at work, searching the rolling waves within a wide radius from for the scene of the incident for possible Britons afloat by clinging to debris.

From the circumstances of the sinking, small hope is held out for the safety of the remaining British prisoners. Casualties among the Japanese Army officers who were with the British prisoners on board the transport at the time of the sinking of the vessel are said to be slight.

The high order of heroism which was displayed by the Japanese in the rescue of the British prisoners, victims of American duplicity, is the theme of those who were fortunate enough to owe their life to it.

Many heart-rending scenes were enacted following the sinking of the transport. Risking their very lives, the rescuers reached the struggling Britons in the water, attracted by their heart-rending cries, and picked them up one by one.

As for the inhumanity of the act of the American undersea craft which sank the Lisbon Maru despite the fact that the vessel was unarmed and defenseless, the world will entertain not the slightest doubt. Those Britons who have survived the sinking, thanks to the gallantry of the Japanese, bear witness to this.

U.S. Action Assailed

Significant is the fact that the camp which is providing temporary quarters to them is alive with the bitterest complaint about America which has stooped to attack a defenseless transport vessel carrying nationals of a country standing at its side.

To Britain the act of the American submarine was one of breach of faith. The surviving Britons know. They are therefore denouncing this cowardly American act. America threw overboard more than 1,500 nationals of its ally and left them to die. This is what the act of the American submarine which was responsible for the sinking of the Lisbon Maru was supposed to have been fully aware of the nature of the vessel.

This raises a grave question involving the very honor of America and the principle on which that country would have the world stand on.

America is blinded by anger against Japan. This is the explanation of the sinking of the Lisbon Maru.

To America it did not matter whether there were on board the ship nationals of its ally in arms, helpless prisoners in Japanese hands. The only thing it had in mind was that it was of Japan, its arch enemy, and must be sent to the bottom.

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Today Is Tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day

JAPAN'S AIR FORCE HOLDS U.S. IN CHECK

Inferiority of American Air Arm To Nippon's Admitted by Major de Seversky

The superiority of the Japanese Air Force to the United States air arm was fully admitted by Major Alexander P. de Seversky, America's foremost expert in aviation, in his book entitled "Victory Through Air Power" which was recently published and currently a best-seller in the United States, it was revealed by Jun Tsuchiya, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information in the absence of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents Wednesday.

Excerpts from Major de Seversky's book, which were revealed by Mr. Tsuchiya for the interest of the foreign pressmen present at the interview, follow:

Through many bitter experiences the United States forces have suffered in the battles with the Japanese Forces, we have learned valuable lessons which can be summarized into the following nine items:

1. It is impossible to conduct land or sea operations without having control of the air.

2. Warships cannot enter the sphere of operations of the enemy air forces with their bases on land. Therefore, it can be said that warships which have hitherto been considered offensive weapons have conceded their superiority to airplanes.

3. It is possible even to blockade enemy countries with an air force.

4. Air force alone can counter air force; anti-aircraft guns are not effective enough.

Radius Is Vital Question

5. Airplanes with land bases are superior to those that are carrier-based. Therefore, if the problem of the flying radius is solved, the carrier becomes unnecessary.

6. In order to attack Japan, the problem of flying radius must be studied and appropriate improvements made accordingly.

7. In aerial combats, the quality of the planes is more important than quantity. It has been said that in the Pacific war the Allied defeats have been due to shortage of airplanes but such a theory is not corroborated by facts. The reality is that the American air force was inferior in quality

(Continued on Page 2)

CHANDRA BOSE ASKS UNITED INDIA FRONT

Appeals to Fellow Countrymen Over Radio to Drop Factional Differences

Domei

BERLIN, October 6.—Subhas Chandra Bose in a radio broadcast from Berlin yesterday appealed to his fellow Indians to lay aside factional differences and fight for independence.

"England is suppressing the truth about the Indian situation, but as the world is discovering the truth, public opinion even in England is opposed to the policies of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, L. S. Amery, Stafford Cripps and others. Indians have been organized to fight for the independence during the past 25 years."

Mr. Bose said that while the British government announced that several thousand Indian soldiers died since the beginning of the war, "but actually those who have been forced to give their lives for the British Empire run up to 100,000." He stated that the Indians should at this time voluntarily sacrifice at least 100,000 for the cause of independence.

Mr. Bose commended the Indian princes who have joined the independence movement. He particularly expressed gratification over the fact today when Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, for having returned the title which he received from Britain.

He advised Indian police and troops, who are now cooperating with Britain, to change their attitude and join the independence movement. He likewise appealed to the Indian officials and statesmen to forsake Britain and work for the independence.

Cadets Reach Tsingtao

Domei

TSINGTAO, October 6.—An undisclosed number of naval cadets under the leadership of First-Lieutenant Narutomi arrived here yesterday afternoon, it was announced by the headquarters of the Tsingtao Special Naval Base today. The naval cadets who will become technical officers in the future are expected to receive special training at the naval base here.

NAZIS [illegible] UP FURIO[illegible]RIVE ON ST[illegible]GRAD

Not a Mom[illegible]ll Seen in Assaults[illegible] Admit Germ[illegible]nce

BRITISH [illegible]REPARING

Recent Activ[illegible]licate Plan For Octo[illegible], Rome

By Arrange[illegible] the Asahi
(Special to the [illegible]es Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, [illegible] 5.—The furious battle fo[illegible]ad continues unabated with [illegible]rman Forces hammering at [illegible]itions, especially in the [illegible] district, in terrific assault[illegible] a moment's letup. It wa[illegible]ced at noon today that th[illegible]ns had succeeded in ad[illegible]a small distance and th[illegible] losses were not small. [illegible]nnouncement stated that i[illegible] sector, the Reds had pr[illegible]he Germans from advanci[illegible]hwest of the city, a fierce [illegible] a strategically importan[illegible]s raging day and night.

British [illegible] Activity
By Arrange[illegible] the Asahi
(Special to the [illegible]es Advertiser)

ZURICH, [illegible]—British activity on the [illegible] front has in recent days i[illegible] with artillery and observati[illegible] being put in motion in th[illegible]n sector, and with tank an[illegible] attacks and night bombi[illegible]being carried out in the s[illegible]ector, according to report[illegible]g here from Rome. This [illegible] activity is considered to [illegible] that Britain plans an Oc[illegible]nsive in this area and is h[illegible]preparations.

Because M[illegible] suffered little for some tim[illegible]tish have become optimis[illegible]t is thought that the Nor[illegible]n offensive is in some way[illegible]ed with this fact. But on [illegible]t it is recalled that Field[illegible] Erwin Rommel in his r[illegible]ech in Berlin emphatically [illegible]hat the Axis defenses of [illegible]n were absolutely impreg[illegible]

In Egypt, [illegible] is working desperately t[illegible]e its defenses there. At th[illegible]me, it cannot ignore the si[illegible]n West Asia. According to [illegible] from Ankara, it is said th[illegible]n, struck by the reverses [illegible]y the Soviets in the Cauca[illegible] transferred a large force of[illegible]roops stationed in Egypt [illegible]rmy made up of former P[illegible]ps posted in Palestine to [illegible]

EVATT ST[illegible] WAR IN P[illegible]MPORTANT

Says Man[illegible]alians Still Uninterest[illegible]n Government Is [illegible]verything

Domei

STOCKHO[illegible]ber 6.—The most serious[illegible] of Australia in the War of[illegible]East Asia, was the declarati[illegible]n Sydney today by Herb[illegible]att, Attorney-General and [illegible] Affairs Minister of Au[illegible]cording to a Sydney disp[illegible]ved here.

Mr. Evatt [illegible]ly said that the general [illegible] of underestimating Japan[illegible] at the beginning of the w[illegible]charged that many membe[illegible]ng circles still were guilty[illegible]derestimating Japan, altho[illegible] people are gradually b[illegible]more Pacific war minded.

However, [illegible]ted the fact that there a[illegible] who still attach only se[illegible]mportance to the war in [illegible]fic when the government [illegible]entrating its every effort [illegible]

LIN VISI[illegible]R CORPS

Inspects V[illegible]Training by N[illegible]rs

Lin Pai-she[illegible]icity Minister of the Na[illegible]vernment of China, on W[illegible] visited the Kasumigaura[illegible]ir Corps in Ibaraki Pre[illegible]nd inspected various facil[illegible]e. He also watched the[illegible] go through training. T[illegible]city Minister later went t[illegible]uchiura Naval Air Corps an[illegible]d the training for which th[illegible]e is renowned.

CITATIONS GRANTED ARMY UNITS WHOSE GALLANTRY CONTRIBUTED TO SUCCESS OF BURMA CAMPAIGN

CITATIONS AWARDED

The citation awarded the Sakurai Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto follows:

"The Sakurai Army Corps,
The Unit attached thereto.

"With the opening of the campaign on Burma, the above, crossing the steeps on the Thai-Burma border and overcoming geographical hazards in the face of the enemy's aerial activities, cut the line of retreat for the Anglo-Indian forces and thereby dealt them an annihilative blow. The above forthwith advanced to Rangoon and reduced it on March 8, 1942.

"When the Corps started its northward advance, the above, either engaging in the battle along the Irrawaddy River or making hot pursuits day and night, displayed remarkable mobility and carried out surprise attacks on the enemy at every turn, smashing a powerful enemy tank unit.

"Pursuing the enemy further between Kalewa and Tamantei along the Chindwin River, the above crushed the enemy's last feeble resistance.

"Over a distance of 2,500 kilometers, the above scored brilliant war results and destroyed the Anglo-Indian forces, thus contributing materially toward the success of the Army's operations.

"All this is due to the fact that the entire Force, solidified as one mass of steel and convinced of victory, gave full play to remarkable fighting spirit under the gallant and superior leadership of the Commander. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby awarded.

June 15, 1942

SHOJIRO IIDA,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces
In the Burma Area."

The citation granted to the Watanabe Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto follows:

"The Watanabe Army Corps,
The Unit attached thereto.

"The above formed the right outside wing of the Army in the offensive on northern Burma. Undertaking the assignment of cutting the line of the enemy's retreat, the above on April 1, 1942, advanced eastward from Tongu and reached the Nattan mountain range. Conquering a multitude of hazards, natural and artificial, the above advanced to the plateau in the Shan State and, utilizing the mobility of automobile units, carried out intrepid attacks and smashed the enemy's crack units at every turn. Continuing its forward march, the above on April 29, 1942, reduced Lashio, a key point, and cut off the Burma route, thereby compelling the enemy's main force to look for retreat lines elsewhere.

"Crossing the Burma-China border, the above secured control of vital points along the Nu River. Hotly pursuing the enemy, the above occupied Myitkyina, the enemy's most powerful stronghold in northern Burma, and thus succeeded in forming a large-scale encirclement of the enemy as had been planned by the Army. This proved to be the foundation stone of the annihilative operations subsequently carried out by the Army.

"Within a span of four weeks the above smashed eight enemy divisions and traversed a distance of 1,700 kilometers.

"All this is due to the fact that the above, united as one man, gave full play to inordinate fighting spirit under the Commander's able leadership. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 15, 1942

SHOJIRO IIDA,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces
In the Burma Area."

BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS

The composite war results scored by the Sakurai and Watanabe Army Corps are 16,338 bodies left behind by the enemy, 219 tanks, 109 armored cars and 7,034 automobiles captured. Further details follow:

	Scored by the Sakurai Army Corps	Scored by the Watanabe Army Corps
Bodies left behind by the enemy	11,081	5,257
Prisoners taken	2,733	317
Chief trophies of war:		
Tanks	204	15
Armored cars	97	12
Automobiles	4,651	2,383
Other rolling-stock	—	776
Guns	370	92
Light and heavy machine guns	692	453
Rifles	8,124	1,350
Shells	89,467	17,925 (329 Boxes)
Rifle bullets	8,554,609	1,144,223 (2,100 Boxes)

A list of the enemy forces engaged by the Sakurai and Watanabe Corps follows:

Engaged by Sakurai Corps	Engaged by Watanabe Corps
Anglo-Indian army	Anglo-Indian army
India 17th division	Several units
Burma 1st division	Burma rifle battalion
17th mechanized brigade	
Chungking forces	Chungking forces
Newly organized 38th division	28th division
Newly organized 22nd division	29th division
96th division	38th division
	49th division
	55th division
	93rd division
	200th division
	5th army

Sakurai and Watanabe Corps Overcame Treacherous Mountains and Jungles on Thai Border and Cut Off Enemy's Retreat

HIS MAJESTY IS INFORMED OF THEIR FEAT

The Imperial Army came in for more honors Wednesday when the War Ministry revealed that citations granted to the Sakurai Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto and to the Watanabe Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto for brilliant action in the Burma campaign by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area, had come to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

It was the first time that His Majesty the Emperor had been informed of the granting of citations to land forces in the Burma operational area.

These Corps and Units, by overcoming the steeps, the jungles, the torrid heat and the pestilence in Burma, destroyed the backbone of the enemy forces and thus laid the foundation stone of reborn Burma.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the brilliant success of the Burma operations was due principally to the gallant fighting put up by the above-mentioned Corps and Units.

TRAVELLED 2,500 KILOMETERS

Crossing the Thai-Burma border and traversing a distance of 2,500 kilometers, the Sakurai Army Corps dealt a fatal blow to the Anglo-Indian forces after reducing Rangoon.

The Watanabe Army Corps, as the right outside wing in the Burma campaign, cut the retreat line of the Chungking army and thus heralded the annihilative operations successfully carried out in northern Burma. The Corps covered a distance of no less than 1,700 kilometers.

The War Ministry announcement at 4 p.m. Wednesday follows:

"For meritorious services rendered in the Burma operations, a citation has been issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Force in the Burma Area to the Sakurai Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto, and another to the Watanabe Army Corps and the Unit attached thereto. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Sakurai Corps

More than half of the trophies of war captured on the Burma front were claimed by the Sakurai Army Corps which, as a forefront corps, undertook important assignments right from the opening of the Burma campaign and engaged in large-scale operations over a vast area where there were arduous steeps to be negotiated, torrid heat and raging cholera epidemic.

The Corps' principal activities were directed against the enemy's mechanized units. An enemy mechanized brigade, dispatched from India, was driven out of the India-Burma border at the hands of the Sakurai Corps.

Early in February the Corps, by conquering the dazzling peaks, crossed the Thai-Burma border. Arriving at the Salween River, the Corps, as an outside wing of the Army, constantly menaced the retreat line of the Anglo-Indian forces.

Cut Enemy's Rear

The most titanic combats staged by the Corps were those along the Sittang River and at Rangoon. In these battles the Corps completely outwitted the enemy by passing through jungle and mountain areas least suspected by the Anglo-Indian forces and cut their rear. This paved the way to the victory on the Burma front.

North of Rangoon the Corps as the extreme left wing engaged chiefly in smashing the resistance put up by enemy mechanized units in the valleys along the Irrawaddy River. At Prome and Yenang-young and vicinity the Corps by night attacks and hand-to-hand fighting almost annihilated the enemy forces. This completely smashed the fighting spirit of the Anglo-Indian forces, which fled into India, leaving behind practically all their arms and equipment.

These brilliant exploits speak eloquently of the intrepid fighting spirit displayed by the Corps in the scorching heat peculiar to Burma, a point which is emphasized in the citation granted the Corps.

Watanabe Corps

By annihilating the Chungking army in northern Burma, the Watanabe Army Corps added a glorious chapter to the military annals of Japan.

Arriving at Rangoon by sea in the latter part of March, the Watanabe Army Corps, as the extreme right wing, successfully performed the task of cutting the retreat of the Chungking troops that had penetrated into Burma.

Later the Corps dashed into Yunnan across the Burma-China border. Advancing north along the Nu River, the Corps hotly pursued the enemy and reduced Myitkyina, a key point in the north. This marked the completion of a powerful encirclement, which heralded the annihilation of the Chungking forces.

All this was accomplished in a span of four weeks, during which the Corps traversed a distance of 1,700 kilometers by land and sea, and gave full play to its efficiency as a mobile Corps.

Destroy Enemy Remnants

Entering Shan State via Rangoon on April 1, the Corps continued its march day and night, displaying the characteristic of an automobile formation, and destroying the enemy remnants at every turn.

On April 29, on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday, Lashio, the most powerful stronghold along the Chiang-aiding route, fell into Japanese hands. Simultaneously, the Burma route was cut off. The 100,000 odd Chungking forces were deprived of all lines of retreat and exposed to annihilation.

Not relaxing its pursuit of the enemy, the Corps staged gallant fighting over the asphalted Burma Road. So stubborn was the enemy's resistance by planes that the Corps Commander's car was aimed at. Nothing daunted and crossing a burning bridge, the Corps on May 3 reduced Bhamo, where it engaged the mechanized corps under the command of General Lo Cho-ying that had been rushed from Kunming, and destroyed it after a severe combat.

On May 5 the Corps occupied Lungling, 150 kilometers away from the Burma-China border and secured control of the vital point along the Nu River.

Advancing further north, the Corps occupied Myitkyina, where it completely encircled and annihilated the Chungking forces in northern Burma a feat that will go down in the annals of land battles of the Imperial Forces.

Commanders' Careers

The careers of the Commanders of the Sakurai and Watanabe Army Corps follow:

Commander Shozo Sakurai of the Army Corps bearing his name hails from Hagi, Yamaguchi Prefecture. He was graduated from the Military Cadet School and the Army Staff College. He was attached to the Japanese Army Expeditionary Forces in Vladivostok. Subsequently he served on the Army General Staff. He was ordered to France in 1924, after which he served successively as an instructor of strategy at the Army Staff College, as a research officer of the Planning Board,

(Continued on Page 2)

LONDON PRESS MUM ON STALIN'S DEMAND

Premier's Second Front Cry Will Not Affect Allies' Operations Is British View

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH October 5.—All London newspapers have made no comment as yet on the reported statement given an American correspondent by Premier Josef Stalin calling on the Allies of the Soviet Union to fulfill their obligations regarding formation of a second front, according to a report received by the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuericher Zeitung.

Well-informed quarters here are of the opinion that Premier Stalin already has prevailed upon both the American and the British Governments for a speedy creation of a second front. Under the circumstances, they believe that the question of the formation of a second front, which had subsided, has again come to the fore.

A Washington United Press dispatch says that the American people are asserting that Premier Stalin, like Wendell Willkie, is not considering the creation of the second front so important as an absolute military necessity as viewed by the allies. However, the news Zuercher Zeitung says that in Britain it is believed that the operations of the Allies will be subject to no effect regardless of demands by Premier Stalin. Accordingly, there is the possibility that the relations between the Soviet Union and America and Britain will be pitched against each other.

In view of Premier Stalin's present unreserved attitude toward America and Britain, observers think it likely that the former might unhesitantly steal the march on both America and Britain, with the consequent result that the latter will be driven into a difficult position.

The belief here is that the Allies will in the future be taking a hesitant attitude toward the question of the formation of a second front. The London Times is said to have issued a warning to the people of Britain regarding the matter as follows:

"This winter the Soviet Union will be confronted with the need of mass production of arms and ammunitions as well as of the foodstuffs which are indispensable for it to subsist on. Although the German forces have not attained their final objective as yet in their military operations of this year, what they have gained thus far is tremendously large. It is jumping at a hasty conclusion to think that the German army headquarters has decided to assume a defensive war, for Chancellor Hitler still has the ability to take the initiative on all the fronts."

Japan's Air Force Holds U.S. in Check

(Continued From Page 1)

to the Japanese air force.

8. It is absolutely necessary to unify aerial command.

9. Supplies for the air force must be transported by the air force; in other words, cargo planes are absolutely necessary. The Anglo-American powers discovered the effectiveness of the air force since the entry of Japan into the war.

The fact that Japan gained air supremacy over the Philippines in a short space of one week astonished the American public.

U. S. Planes Inferior

The American military authorities claimed that the American planes were superior, but the falsity of this contention has ben sufficiently proved by the war both in Europe and in the Pacific.

In Europe, the American air force has always been supplementary to the British air force and has not been employed as a major force.

In order to win victory in the present war, the United States must discard the old idea that the war is being carried on by the navy and army.

Even if the American navy can defeat the Japanese navy, it will be impossible for the United States navy to make even an approach not only to Japan Proper but also to the occupied territories so long as the Japanese air force exists.

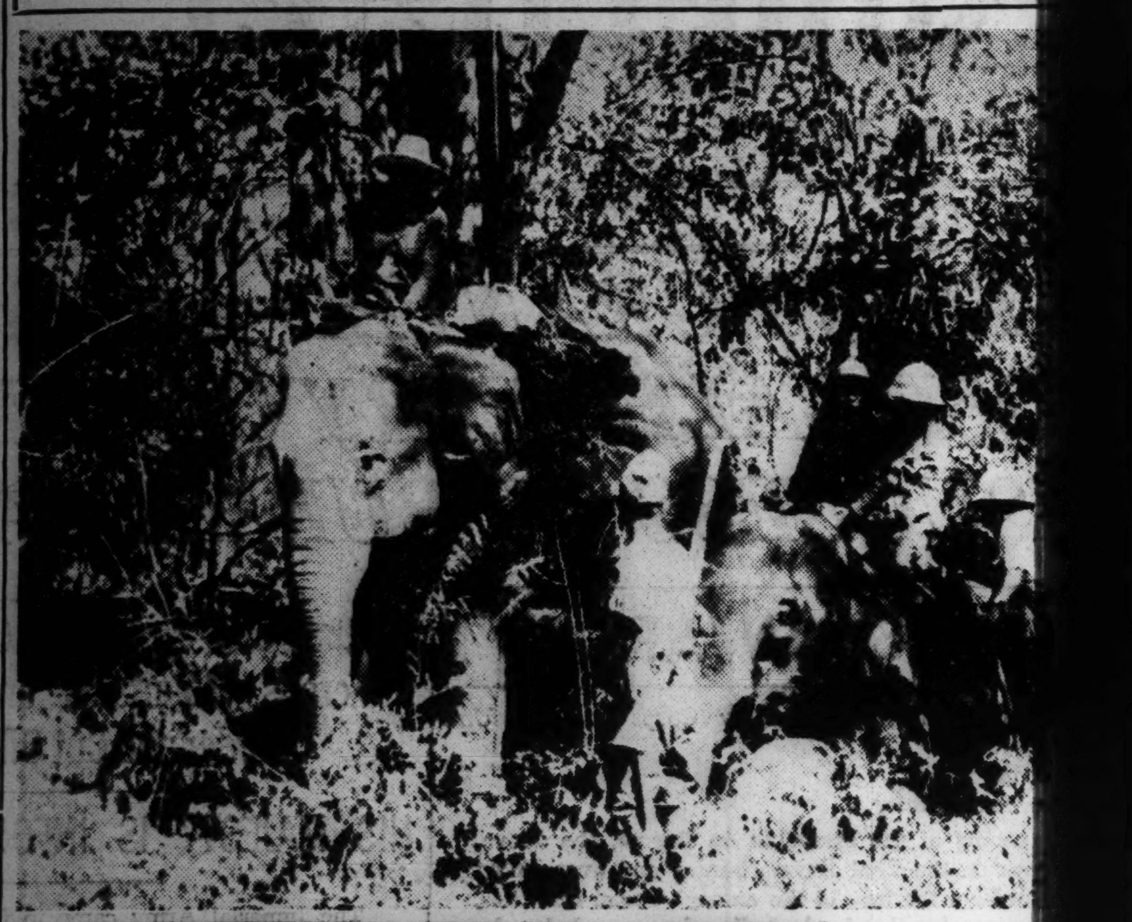
Citations Are Granted Army Units in Burma

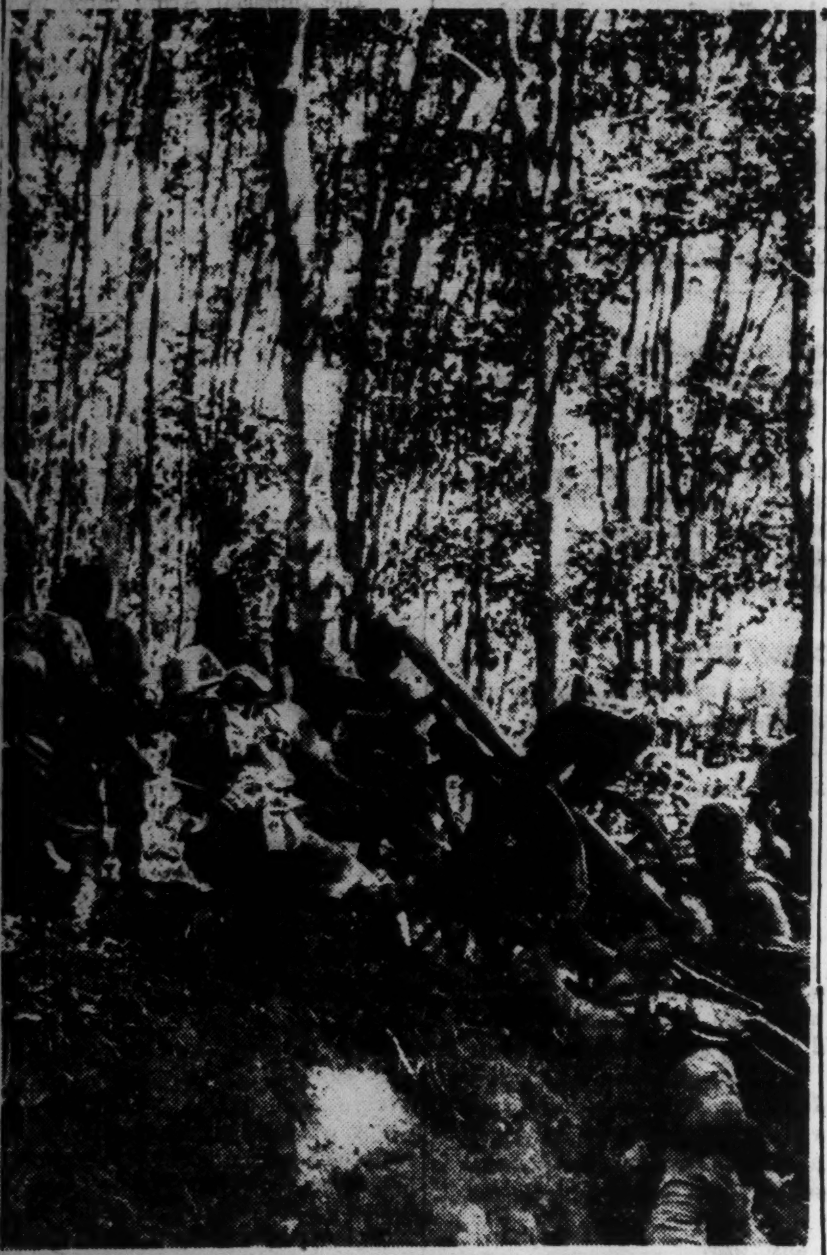
(Continued From Page 1)

as a commander of a Unit in China, as a member of the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Central China and as a staff officer of a Unit in that area before his promotion to the post of Corps commander.

Commander Masao Watanabe of the Army Corps bearing his name is a native of Tokyo City. He is a graduate of the Military Cadet School and the Army Staff College. He served successively as a member of the Army General Staff, as an instructor at the Army Field Artillery School, as a regiment commander, as chief-of-staff of the Central Defense Headquarters and as commander of the Army Ordnance Depot before assuming his present post.

When Japanese Army Penetrated Into B[illegible]





Upper photo shows men of the Sakurai Army Corps mounted on elephants when they crossed the jungle of the Burma-Thai border in their drive into Burma, and lower photo, the men hauling a fieldpiece over a steep grade in a thick teakwood forest.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

Iraq Cabinet [illegible]ns; Domestic [illegible]sion Is Seen B[illegible] Move

Domei

LISBON, Octob[illegible] Iraqui Cabinet headed [illegible]r Nuli Said resigned en [illegible]ay, according to a repo[illegible] Bagdad. The cause of th[illegible]tion is said to be the di[illegible]e Cabinet concerning [illegible] problems.

NIPPON FLIER[illegible]COMED

Crowd of 4,000,0[illegible] Student Airmen at Hs[illegible]rport

Domei

HSINKING, Octo[illegible] Japanese student fliers pa[illegible] in the goodwill flight [illegible]choukuo, felicitating the [illegible]iversary of the founding o[illegible]choukuo Empire, landed a[illegible] airfield at 4:30 p.m. yes[illegible]er completing the journe[illegible]he Haneda airdrome via [illegible] Fukuoka, Keijo and Heijo.

The student ai[illegible] was escorted to the ai[illegible] Manchoukuo army planes.

On their arriv[illegible] airport, the youthful Japa[illegible]en were accorded a heart[illegible]e by a waiting crowd o[illegible] people, including high M[illegible]pan and Japanese officials, [illegible]ity and middle-school stu[illegible]

RAID SIRENS [illegible]TESTED

Public Not to [illegible]rbed by Alarms at [illegible]lay

Test blows of [illegible] air-raid precaution purpo[illegible]be made throughout the c[illegible] noon today, it has been [illegible]d by the Air Defense Bure[illegible] Home Ministry.

There will be t[illegible]ows. The first one will be [illegible]d signal, consisting of ten [illegible] six seconds each at inte[illegible]three seconds.

The second one [illegible] the "All-Clear" signal. I[illegible] one continued one-minut[illegible]

The general pu[illegible] attend to their business u[illegible].

The authoriti[illegible]ned urge that sirens that [illegible] order be repaired quickly [illegible]they will be serviceable in [illegible]nt of an air-raid.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, October 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Protection of Japanese in Enemy Nations

CHUGAI—The problem of how to protect our nationals who are in the enemy countries, or rather how they can be protected, is one which requires careful and serious study. It is easy to understand that living in an enemy country is not pleasant even if there is no maltreatment, but when we learn that our nationals are being treated with uncalled-for brutality, we not only feel a deep sympathy for our countrymen but an infinite amount of anger.

In what sort of position are our countrymen placed in the enemy countries? According to reports reaching us, those in America were not only ill treated as a group but individually were subjected to unspeakable indignities and brutality with a complete lack of a sense of humanity. With America as the leader, those in Britain, Australia, Central and South America were all treated as those in America.

Against these facts our Government has issued protests and has demanded drastic changes be made. But we still have to hear what results these protests have brought. Perhaps the British and American leaders are covering their ears to the protests or are knowingly ignoring the demands for reform. Perhaps if we were to protest through a friendly neutral power we could expect some results, but otherwise we cannot anticipate any sort of result.

Then what method should be used, what steps should be taken in which we can expect the enemy to carry out actual reforms? The enemy is the kind to mouth humanity but does not know how to put it to practice, they are entirely devoid of moral principles, so it must be taken as a fact that they understand nothing of such a thing as international morality. Lacking as they do the correct understanding of morality and justice, it seems but futile to ask them to treat the Japanese residents with justice. Now that the negotiations through the neutral countries having proved a failure the only way left is to file a protest with them directly and thus get them to reconsider the matter. But what will be the next step to take, if this also fails?

To lecture on morality to the one who does not understand it, is itself an absurdity. After all, the only way to make them understand it is to impart them a practical education whereby they could be made actually to experience it. Under the circumstances, we cannot but believe in the fact that it is not necessary to treat the American and British internees, or the internees of other hostile countries, who are detained within the sphere of influence of Japan, on the basis of the international law or moral principles, although it would be going to too far to treat them under retaliatory measure.

To explain a law to one according to what he is, as is expressly revealed in an old saying, seems to be the best method of treating these internees. We believe that this is what is called the practical instruction to be given them so as to awaken in them the sense of reform.

Wartime Land Traffic

ASAHI—Plans relative to an "Emergency Structure in Wartime Land Traffic" were drafted at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday with the object of switching "big" cargoes like coal, iron and steel, which have hitherto depended on marine transportation, over to land traffic.

There is no denying the fact that our land traffic ca[illegible] not been over-abundant. W[illegible] expansion of wartime eco[illegible]ere have been constantly [illegible] demands on land traffic f[illegible]onveyance of coal, minerals, [illegible]achinery, rice, charcoal, fis[illegible] vital for productivity exp[illegible] the people's livelihood. [illegible]setting up the Wartime T[illegible]mittee in the Planning Boa[illegible] adopting a concentrative [illegible]rough the medium of the [illegible]raffic Central Cooperative [illegible] the Government has bee[illegible] pains to adjust the balan[illegible]n marine and land transpo[illegible]d thereby to ensure smooth[illegible]

Since coal, ir[illegible] etc. are more suited for [illegible]transportation, land traffic [illegible]sent state leaves room for [illegible]ent in the matter of steved[illegible]ilities and equipment. This [illegible] case, the readiness with [illegible] Railway Ministry has und[illegible]e onerous task should be [illegible]n.

Needless to s[illegible] switching over cannot be e[illegible] the Railway Ministry alo[illegible]eration on the part of the G[illegible]t and people is required.

Efforts should [illegible]de toward reducing demand[illegible]. Curtailment of passen[illegible] and the establishment of [illegible]-supplying spheres, now un[illegible]eration by the Agriculture [illegible]stry Ministry, should be [illegible] out on a larger scale.

LISBON SURVIVORS ATTACK U.S. ACTION

(Continued From Page 1)

Most observers see in the sinking of the Lisbon Maru with British prisoners of war on board confirmation of the fact that America is determined to take the place of Britain as arbiter of the world.

This fact began to be suspected by many shrewd observers the world over when it was arranged for America to maintain troops in Ireland, Greenland, British African possessions, Australia, and India. That these American acts had the previous approval of Britain made no difference to these observers in the fact that America was out to fill the place which has been occupied by Britain in world politics in the past few hundred years.

Authoritative quarters in Japan accepted the report of the sinking of the Lisbon Maru by an American submarine as though there was nothing peculiar in the act of the American craft.

According to these quarters, the dastardly act of the American submarine was in keeping with the American policy of resorting to guerrilla warfare by airplanes and submarines in the Greater East Asia War which has been developing favorably to Japan ever since the commencement of hostilities.

The comment was made by expert observers that America would be a disillusioned nation if it had even supposed that submarine and aerial warfare ruthlessly conducted would cow the hearts of the people of Japan. It was pointed out that the people of Japan would allow nothing in this earth to interfere with their firm determination to see the war through to the bitter end.

The reply of Japan to the American employment of guerrilla tactics in the air and under the water, the observers pointed out, was the closing of ranks among the forces which are manning Japan's advance bases on the Aleutians in the north, on Otori Island in the east, and New Guinea, Java, and Burma in the east.

The sinking of the Lisbon Maru gave some quarters cause to thank themselves. These quarters were absolutely sure that the incident had made clear to the Japanese people what sort of an enemy America is. They made the prediction that the Government and people would leave nothing undone to ensure victory over an enemy who makes no scruples about violating every canon of humanity in an attempt to retrieve its fast declining fortunes.

Many people in Japan were wondering on Wednesdy what Britain would do about the killing of so many British nationals by the sinking of the Lisbon Maru. They argued that Japan had nothing to do with the matter. The fact that the sinking was perpetrated by an American submarine, they further argued, robbed Britain of any argument to support any contention that Japan was guilty.

They voiced a conviction that when they had the truth of the sinking of the Lisbon Maru, the people of Britain would begin to reflect on whether they had not been duped by mendacious propagandists when they believed reports alleging the mistreatment of British war prisoners in Hongkong by the Japanese authorities.

The sinking of the Lisbon Maru reminded observers of similar acts of inhumanity by Japan's enemies. An enemy submarine committed the crime of sinking a Japanese hospital ship in the South China Sea on January 10. Another hospital ship was attacked by British planes in the Bay of Kupan on Timor Island on March 27. Fortunately the ship escaped being hit by bombs which fell about it.

His Imperial Majesty Confers Decoration On Manchou Officials

In recognition of the valuable service rendered for the promotion of friendship between Japan and Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor conferred the Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon to several prominent Manchoukuo officials, it was announced Wednesday. Those who were decorated are Tsang Shih-i, President of the Manchoukuo Privy Council, General Hsi Chia, Minister of the Imperial Household, Yuan Chin-kai, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, General Yu Chi-shang, General Chang Hai-pong and also Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan who has been appointed the new Foreign Minister.

CHILD MAGAZINE FOR SOUTH

Pictorial Monthly Will Inform Children There About Japan

To acquaint the boys and girls in the Southern Regions with things Japanese, the October issue of the new pictorial monthly, Japan, compiled and published by the South-Bound Pictorials Publishing Committee organized under the sponsorship of the Information Board, will soon be sent to children in the southern territories, reports Domei.

The October issue, which is the first edition of the pictorial, contains 16 pages of five-colored pictures of aircraft, steamships, locomotives, subways, cogwheel railways, with captions written in five southern languages including Malayan, Burmese, Siamese, Annamese and Tagalog as well as Japanese Kana.

BURMA ECONOMY ENSURED

Domei

RANGOON, October 6.—To further strengthen commercial and industrial cooperation with Japan in order to cope with new economic relations between East Asia and Burma, a Burma Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been established in this city jointly by the Burma Chamber of Commerce and the Burma Commercial Federation.

The newly-created chamber of industry and commerce is composed of four sections to handle agricultural products including rice, forestry and mining products, metals and other industrial manufactures, and clothing materials and other fabric products.

Gen. Jen Attends Ceremony

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 7.—The Naval Senior Officers Training Class which was inaugurated in the Central Naval Academy in Shanghai was attended by General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Navy.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
35 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

Yokohama Country & Athletic Club

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the club will be re-opened as from Saturday, October 10th, 1942

The Executive Committee.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukivabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5657

RIKEN HORMON
A Revitalizer for Both Men and Women

RIKEN HORMONE TABLETS are produced from extraction of animal viscera and are effective for run-down feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, CONVALESCENCE, INSOMNIA, ADYNAMIA, ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.00 for 36 TABLETS

Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, TOKYO

Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

DECLINE OF CULTURE IN ENGLAND TRACED

Crumbling of Britain's Literature Vividly Portrays Trend Of Empire's Fall

The decline of the British Empire, the rapid disintegration which is taking place at the present time in the face of powerful, vigorous forces making for a new world order, can perhaps be best explained by an analysis of the gradual but clearly marked crumbling of England's literature and culture.

Masao Dodo, well-known authority on British and American affairs, writing in the September 15 issue of Gaiko Jiho traces British literature from the golden era of Shakespeare down to the present and draws the conclusion that England's greatness as reflected in its literature, has definitely passed "far beyond the power of any remedy." His article follows:

The most interesting phase of English cultural history is that its literature has clearly reflected the eras through which it has passed. Especially is this tendency apparent during the last three centuries and a half. From that glorious Elizabethan literature, represented by Shakespeare, to the Puritan literature of Milton and Bunyan, then on to the romantic period represented in poetry by Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and others, and in prose by Lamb and de Quincey, we come down to the Victorian era wherein appeared such ardent critics of life as Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning and Meredith.

Beyond Restoration

Thus from stage to stage, reflecting the rise and fall of the national sentiment of each age, English literature, making clearly defined progress even during the transition period following the Victorian era, has reached its present stage with the evolutions of the various period clearly embossed on the numerous works. This process of transition in English literature brings clearly to light the substance of England's sentiments and morale, which have now degenerated beyond restoration.

England became a great modern empire in 1875, when the crafty Prime Minister Disraeli, overriding the opposition of Parliament, arranged for financial accommodations from the Rothschild consortium, of Jewish connection, to buy up in large quantity the shares of the Suez Canal Company. The following year Queen Victoria was made the Empress of India and her title changed from Regina to Imperatrix, whereby Britain formally assumed the role of an Empire.

Alfred Tennyson, who was then 67 years old, had already published "Queen Mary", first of the dramatic works dealing with England's history, being followed subsequently with one masterpiece after another. Robert Browning, at 64, although not as popular as Tennyson, had already left his mark for posterity, in such representative works as "The Ring and the Book." The facile pen of Thomas Carlyle knew no limitations and at the age of 81 he had contributed richly toward making the English literature of the Victorian era stand out with glorious conspicuity in the pages of the world's cultural history. John Ruskin, 57 years of age, also made a great donation to the Victorian world of letters in such works as "The Stones of Venice" and others.

Victorian Era Launched

Literary historians consider the Victorian era to cover the period from 1833 to 1880. However, the edging in on the Suez Canal enterprise and the acquisition, nominally and actually, of the British Empire took place during 1875 and the year following. Thus the sentiments embodied in the composition of the Empire were of the very last period of the Victorian era. In other words, the last stages of the Victorian literature had been entered upon when the national sentiments, and morale representative of this period, were taken and nurtured as the propelling power in the construction of the Great British Empire.

Viewing this from a political standpoint, at the time when the vigorous national sentiments of the early Victorian era were tending in their exuberance to overflow outside the nation, William Gladstone, on whom the hope of the century rested, due to his lack of broadmindedness and insight, failed to give intelligent leadership to the growing national force. Therefore, in the end the quick-witted and cunning Disraeli, a Jew, grasped the political power, inviting by his assumption of power chaos in national character and sentiments, thus paving the way for the downfall of Britain today. In forecasting the fate of a nation, the relation between the spirit of the people and the leaders is inseparable and determinative and here again is revealed a cause for the decline of the British Empire. Thus English literature of the Victorian era collapsed in quality from Browning to Rossetti and further to Hardy.

There were two roads for the disintegrating Victorian literature to follow: one to retrace its steps to romanticism, the other to attempt the resurrection of tragedy.

The English national sentiments of the mid-Victorian era could not nourish and develop the vigorous attitude toward life depicted by Browning and Carlyle, and thereby gradually degenerated into Victorian moral philosophy. Swinburne and Rossetti, supporters of the opposing faction, attempted to break away from the old shell and rose to create a more glorious and lustrous cultural atmosphere. The English student stratum and those who looked for modernism immediately pinned their hopes on this group, but the era had already been spent. There was nothing to recall the splendor of the half century before. The people under the leadership of such schemers as Disraeli became intoxicated with the sweet wine of monopolistic gain and exploitation of British Imperialism and found ease and contentment in the ethics of shallow moral philosophers. A certain biographer writing the biography of the Rossetti group entitled this book "Poor Splendid Wings", for they were indeed beautiful wings that could not soar into the skies.

Tragedy Resurrected

The resurrection of tragedy was attempted by Thomas Hardy and his group. The breaking down of a cultural atmosphere is in itself a tragedy of life, and in order that the national character may appreciate a tragedy, the period must be endowed with the ability to appreciate. England of the latter part of the century did not have that inclination. Hardy's tragic novels, unable to discover any real cultural solution, were fated to terminate as mere weak protestations. Needless to say, Hardy's works did not have that forceful stimulating influence exerted by works of the Shakespearean style, nor was it endowed with the profoundness of George Eliot. The English literary world since then has barely managed to satisfy its desire to appreciate tragedy by importation from America of O'Neill's works.

There is nothing to be done but to let that which is breaking take its downward course. The failure to resurrect romanticism or to bring about appreciation of tragedy has left its sorrowful marks of defeat in literary history.

The English literary world, disappointed at the frailty of neo-romanticism and the crumbling down of the school of tragedy, again turned toward two other tendencies. One was the realm of satire and humor, the other the attitude of nostalgia.

George Bernard Shaw was largely responsible for the development of satire and humor which so attracted the English from the end of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth. Taking it for granted that the culture of the English intellectual class was very high and gazing on life from that standpoint, this group aimed to cultivate sentiments of a transcendental type. Taking its stand on the conception of the racial superiority of the English, the sentiments of this group from the very first were fated to be shackled as a social movement by the paternalism of the Fabian school. It is but natural that straightforward sentiments could not be born from this viewpoint which is so lacking in humanitarian universalness. To this day Bernard Shaw, idealized in the world of literature and thought, is attracting the attention of the world. However, in essence he has not been able to cultivate any virile new phases.

Comfort in Nostalgia

Nostalgia, yearing for by-gone days, was then the only thing left. John Galsworthy dug deep into this mental attitude and produced the Forsythe Saga, which as the inside story of English history should in the future be counted among the classics. In each paragraph of this long saga of several thousand pages, the inclinations of the various eras stand out distinctly. No one can overlook the fact that in this work English national sentiments, for the half century followng the Victorian era are very well depicted, and that at the same time the different steps that have led to Britain's downfall are also portrayed.

Special note must be taken of "Flowering Wilderness," one series of the "Forsythe Saga," as a picture of the irretrievable decline of England's national sentiments. The main character of this novel reminds one of "Lawrence of Arabia," who as leader of the Mohammedans, played an active part in West Asia during the First World War. The author could even have taken the model after him. Caught by some Arabian Mohammedans, the young English poet in the novel had to choose between death or acceptance of the doctrines of the Koran. He finally vowed to follow the Koran, only to initiate by his choice the cause of his own tragedy.

In making his decision, he thought that although he had been raised in a Christian atmosphere from his birth, he lacked sufficient faith in that religion to give his life for it. No one, he reasoned, could throw away his life for a religion which he had followed from mere custom. However, upon returning to England, he fell deeply in love with a girl, and obeying the dictates of his conscience, made public his religious conversion through a poem. As a result, criticized and shunned by English society as a coward and traitor, and disappointed with the hypocrisy and thoughtlessness of the English people, he returned aimlessly to Arabia.

England Living Corpse

The bigoted sense of superiority of the English people which has existed from the Victorian period, and the British baseness in trying to cling to this conception had finally driven the youth to the desert. Galsworthy's unproclaimed protest against England's distrust of other nations, the cause of Lawrence's tragedy, is reflected in this great novel. Herein we can see that the shattering of England's national sentiments has been corrupting the hearts of the people several years before the outbreak of the current war, and that England is now but a living corpse as far as its principles are concerned.

The natural course for England to traverse, since turning its back on sentiments, was to look for intoxication in the sensual works of D. H. Laurence, James Joyce and others. England had already committed self-destruction with regard to its nobler sentiments several years prior to its invitation of its downfall through the War of Greater East Asia. With only the corpse remaining of the British Empire, England is maintaining itself by feeding on the past, receiving as it were blood infusions from her overseas territories and America. With her own bodily poison, England is infecting the timely construction of the New Order in the world. Here again the truth of the present situation can be detected.

Last Death Throes

Eric Knight, an English writer, in his book "This Above All" dealing with the subject of defeat at Dunkirk, succeeded in swaying the British literary world. In reality, however, this is but the death agonies of England in her last throes. This is a story of a youth, who, confronted with the defeat at Dunkirk, has become conscious of the fundamental paradox of the English social world. Clive, the hero of the novel, after passing through great mental agony, deserts the army while on home leave, fleeing here and there without food or water, till finally in desperation he determines to give himself up. But before he is able to carry out his decision he is crushed to death under a falling building which is hit by a bomb during the first German air raid on London. His sweetheart, hoping and praying for the advent of a new world, when her unborn child has grown to manhood, takes up her burden and trudges along on life's journey—and thus the story ends.

Clive's despair and death, the faint flickering of the English traditional sentiments on the verge of a belated death, unreliable hopes tied to some distant future, the degeneration of the nobler of English sentiments, all of these are dealt with and portrayed with almost brutal nakedness.

What will be the next masterpiece to be presented by Eric Knight to the English world of letters? However, no matter what may be produ[illegible]ll never serve to inject new[illegible] the English people, for th[illegible]y has already reached an a[illegible]stage, far beyond the pow[illegible]y remedy.

TWO SPORTS GROUPS TO FORM NEW BODY

Improvement of National Physique to Be Stressed Following Merger

The Field Sports Federation of the Dai Nippon Athletic Association will incorporate the Martial Sports Federation and start anew as the Field and Martial Sports Department of the said association, states the Asahi.

The rearrangement of the system of the Dai Nippon Athletic Association, including the amalgamation of the two federations, will be carried out Friday.

The Field and Martial Sports Department will promote the national defense capacity of the people and improve the nation's physical strength its two fundamental aims.

Since its establishment 18 years ago, it is recalled, the Field Sports Federation has turned out many able athletes who have scored brilliant achievements in the Olympic Games.

In regard to the change of the times, the Federation, which will be made a field and martial sports department, will discard the "Olympic first principle" and strive to promote the nation's physique.

According to a statement issued Tuesday by the Federation, the chief of the new department will be Ryozo Hiranuma, a member of the House of Peers, who has been the vice-president of the Nippon Athletic Society.

The vice-presidents are Hiroshi Kasuga, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, and Lieutenant-General Toshio Murai.

The managing-directors include Suekichi Tokuno, Rokuro Shirota, Toshihiko Morita and Tokuhei Yamagishi.

Aid to Ho[illegible]With Soldiers on Front Lines Will B[illegible]ssed Today by Throne-Aid Body

On the oc[illegible] the Tenth Imperial Res[illegible]ervance Day today which a[illegible] last day of the campaign [illegible]gthen aid to soldiers, the [illegible] Rule Assistance Associati[illegible] set the day aside for offeri[illegible]ction to the "houses of ho[illegible]se with soldiers on the f[illegible]s.

The special [illegible] will be carried out throu[illegible]ration of all people through[illegible]pan. First, each locality [illegible] a memorial service either [illegible]ne or village office, in mem[illegible] those fallen heroes who ha[illegible] that village. The neighbor[illegible]ciations, all the business o[illegible] others will offer gratitude [illegible]lation to the bereaved fami[illegible]se deceased members had [illegible] been under their employm[illegible] the returned soldiers. [illegible]ill also be written to th[illegible] fighting on the front.

The day's p[illegible]will also include visits to [illegible]military hospitals and the [illegible] of the graveyards of the f[illegible]oes.

In the even[illegible]:35 p.m. the actual meeting [illegible]neighborhood association of [illegible]acho, Nakano ward will be [illegible]t throughout Japan, follow[illegible] address by Takao Fujiwara, Vice-President of the Military Relief Board, of the Welfare Ministry.

This morning, a special program was scheduled by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. At 6:30 a.m. the Imperial Rescript was to be read, followed by the broadcast of an address by Premier General Hideki Tojo. The morning program was to end with the address by Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association under the title "In Observance of the Tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day" which was to be followed by the reading of a patriotic poem previously selected by the same Association.

At 12:30 p.m. the chorus attached to the radio corporation will broadcast. There will be other numbers on the same program.

To enhance the activities of regular meetings of the neighborhood associations, special stress will be placed from today, on the following three items:

1. To strengthen aid to soldiers.
2. To encourage every family to send in their copper and iron wares.
3. To increase charcoal production and to curtail the amount of its consumption.

ROOSEVE[illegible]SSAILS WASHIN[illegible]PEOPLE

President C[illegible]Them With Low Mora[illegible]rasted to Residen[illegible]where

By Arrang[illegible] the Asahi (Special to the [illegible]es Advertiser)

BUENOS A[illegible]ober 6.—President Roosevel[illegible]urned recently from a tou[illegible]ction throughout the Unite[illegible]t a press conference today [illegible] the citizens of Washington[illegible]r low morale, and urged the[illegible]aken by citing examples of [illegible]ing war-consciousness in [illegible]s of the country, accordin[illegible]rts to the La Prensa, leadi[illegible]ine paper.

Roosevelt s[illegible] workers and technicians o[illegible]dustries had begun to rec[illegible]e times and were increas[illegible]uctive efficiency, and th[illegible]eople on the whole were [illegible]g themselves more with th[illegible]e report said.

In contrast [illegible] upswing in morale throu[illegible] country, the President ass[illegible] the feeling in Washington [illegible]plorable. He gave three r[illegible]y the Washington citizen[illegible] efforts were not what the[illegible] be and why their morale [illegible]w when compared to the r[illegible]e country.

The first r[illegible]gave was that Congress, in [illegible] take part in the nation's war efforts, had formed innumerable committees and that these were interfering in every little thing that the government undertook. Besides being insufficiently informed, these committees do not possess technical skill and are unable to bring themselves upon the roots of the problems. Technical problems, he said, should be left to the leaders of the armed forces.

For reason number two Roosevelt pointed an accusing finger at radio and newspaper commentators, who, he said, were criticising each small mistake of the government as if these mistakes were always happening. Each small mistake is exagerated, he said, and the effect of such criticism upon war efforts in general could not be overlooked.

As the third reason Roosevelt deplored the attitude of the lower class government workers who exaggerated small faults and went about telling their dissatisfaction to everybody. These reports would be taken up by the sensational journals and such reports, he said, were an undeniably evil influence on the nation's morale to carry on the war.

OIL COURSE AT TEIDAI

Special Department Set Up for Drilling and Refining

To meet demands for oil experts for developing petroleum deposits in the Southern Regions, Tokyo Imperial University has decided to to establish a special department for the study of petroleum industry, says Domei.

The course, which is the first to be attempted by the Tokyo Imperial University for training experts needed for the development of Southern Regions, will be divided into two divisions, oil drilling and refining.

JAPAN MUST SHOW BURMESE ITS AIMS

Masses Should Know Nippon's Objective in War and Strength, Says Sakurai

"We must exert ourselves in enlightening the Burmese through newspapers, weekly bulletins and illustrated reports published with the aid of high-grade printing, and instil in the masses Japan's objective in the holy war and its strength," stated Hyogoro Sakurai, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report from Saigon, states Domei on Tuesday.

He was referring to such ridiculous question as, "Is it true that all houses in Japan are built of paper?" which was posed by some Burmese who were still under the influence of British propaganda.

"On the other hand," Mr. Sakurai added, "the Burmese, under the leadership of Dr. U Ba Maung, are making sincere efforts in political, economic and cultural reconstruction. The masses are returning to their peaceful pursuits, and generally working toward rehabilitation. The rice crop showed a bumper harvest.

"On the whole, the masses are placing implicit confidence in Japan."

He added that the climate of Burma is not adverse to health, and that neither he nor Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, has been ill during the past six months.

Mr. Sakurai arrived in Saigon on Monday en route to Japan by plane to consult with the home authorities on some office routine.

Chu Congratulates Li

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 7.—Dr. Chu Min-Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, has sent a congratulatory message to Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, who has been promoted to be Manchoukuo's new Foreign Minister.

SHANGHAI WILL HAVE NEW CONTROL ORGAN

Nanking Government Decides To Establish Body to Supervise Insurance Business

In view of the rapid development of the insurance business in Central China, the Commerce Department of the National Government has decided to establish an insurance control organ in Shanghai, reports Domei quoting an Asahi dispatch received on Sunday.

The Insurance Company Act, which was recently revised to cope with new developments, will be enforced effectively through the new control organ, the report said, adding that preparations are well under way for the establishment of the new organ in the near future.

China Tea Body Formed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 7.—Heralding the advent of a new era for the tea industry in China, the China Tea Dealers' Association was formally inaugurated here.

Javato Seiyaku Co.'s Medicinal Herb Plantation of CARANIUM in Taiwan

CARANIUM TABLETS

New Medicine for . . .

TUBERCULOSIS

CARANIUM is a medicine prepared from tropical medicinal herb grown in the Malay Peninsula. It has wonderful healing virtues for tuberculosis. When used, the medicine through its sterilizing power acts against growth of bacilla and tones down fever, coughing and throat of sputum. Not only it is good for various diseases of tuberculosis, but is effective for non-tuberculosis diseases.

CARANIUM Cures The Following Diseases:

Tuberculosis, Catarrh of the pulmonary apex, Swelling of lung lymphatics, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Purulent pleurisy, Gangrene of the lungs, Disthoma of the lungs, Karies, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Tosillitis, Throat catarrh, Influenza, etc.

¥1.20 for 150 Tablets ¥2.30 for 300 Tablets

JAVATO SEIYAKU CO., LTD.
No. 76, Kagomachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

TIFF[illegible] DINNER

Rainbow Grill

Basement of Osaka Bldg.,
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

Vocal Recital
MAMIKO SUGIURA
(Soprano)

Pi[illegible]ompaniment: Prof. Manfred Gurlitt

Tue[illegible]y, Oct. 13, at 7 p.m.
a[illegible]ihon Seinenkan

Program

1. CIMA[illegible] "Ah Tornar" from Opera "La vergine del sole"
MOZ[illegible] "non mi dir mozait rosa" from Opera "Don Govanni"
2. K. Y[illegible] "Keshitsubu Fujin" (Postomany)
3. ROSS[illegible] "La promessa"
″ "Linvito" (Bolero)
″ "La Danza" (Tarantella Napoletana)
4. PUC[illegible] "In quelle trine morbide" and "Sola perduta" from Opera "Manon Lescaut"
VER[illegible] "Madre, pietosa Vergine" and "pace, mio dio" from Opera "La forza del destino"

[illegible]ission: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (Incl. tax)
A[illegible]oking at Play Guide, Music Stores and
NIHON SEINENKAN

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ抜ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語タルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ翻譯ノ上審査ス

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目一番地 ジヤパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ嚴選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジヤパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

審査委員

大本營陸軍報道部長 谷萩大佐殿
大本營海軍報道部課長 平出大佐殿
外務省調査部長 田尻愛義殿
情報局第三部長 堀公一殿
大政翼賛會宣傳部長 八並璉一殿
文士 吉川英治殿
文士 木村毅殿
ジヤパン・タイムス社長 郷敏殿

懸賞金其他

當選者ニ對シテハ發表後二十日以内ニ金壹百圓也ヲ、選外佳作者ニ對シテハ紀念トシテ本紙半ケ年分ヲ贈呈ス。
當選及ビ選外佳作標語ノ使用權ハ本社ニ歸屬スルモノトス

'DECEMBER 8' STORY PREPARED BY DAIYEI

Forthcoming Picture to Commemorate First Anniversary Of East Asia War

Extensive preparations have been launched by the Daiyei studio to produce a wartime picture tentatively entitled "Junigatsu Yoka" (December 8, 194[illegible]) in commemoration of the forthcoming first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

To promote the production and caliber of culture features, the Japan Motion Picture Association has established a culture film scenario writers' institute, of which the first of the monthly meeting was held recently, attended by the leading writers such as Kozo Ueno, Eiji Murayama, and Yoshiji Tanaka.

With the motion picture plans in the Southern Regions having been fixed officially, the development of the cinema industry in the South by the hands of the Japanese producers is forming the progressive shape, particularly by the local motion picture distribution company and the Japan Eigasha. According to a report, nine branch offices have been established by the former in Shonan City, Hongkong, Saigon, Java, Bangkok, the Philippines, North Borneo, Celebes and Burma. Meanwhile, the Japan Eigasha also succeeded to establish three branch offices in Hongkong, Burma and Celebes.

"Tagayasu Hito" (The Tillers), one of the Shochiku feature motion pictures, which is the prize-winning scenarios in the national movies sponsored by the Board of Information, has been named "Furusato no Kaze" (The Wind of Native Place). The strong cast has been arranged with Isamu Kosugi and Hisako Takibana in the title roles.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following productions as excellent culture features. They are "Mori no Himitsu" (The Mystery of Forest), "Sumatora Fudoki" (Cultural Features of Sumatra), "Nadare" (Snowslide), and "Shokuyo Gayeru" (Bullfrogs).

Cinemagoers' attention in Shanghai toward the Japan-made motion pictures is rapidly growing, says a report. Following the triumphant success achieved by the showing of "Danryu" (Warm Current) in Shanghai, another Japanese film called "Nankai no Hanataba" (The Bouquet of the South) by Shochiku again enjoyed high admiration at the end of last month when it was first shown in Shanghai.

Concert Calendar

Dance Recital by Suzuko Kawakami, accompaniment by Masao Suzuki, at the piano, Saturday, October 10, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Violin Recital by Takiko Ohmura, accompanied by Professor Leo Sirota at the piano, Saturday, October 10, at 7 p.m., at the Meiji Seimei Hall.

Orchestra and Vocal Solo Evening, featuring Tokyo Seinen Orchestra under the baton of Toroku Takagi, Tayo Kaneko, soprano and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, Sunday, October 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Vocal Recital by Mamiko Sugiura, soprano, accompanied by Professor Manfred Gurlitt at the piano, Tuesday, October 13, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Program includes numbers of operatic arias and lyric songs.

Debut Piano Recital by Mary Shimizu, Wednesday, October 14, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

Vocal Recital by Shizuko Kojima, accompanied by Masaki Sato at the piano, and special appearance by Takeo Ito, baritone, Wednesday, October 14, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Isako Kurokawa, Thursday, October 15, at 7 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Piano Recital by Tomiko Mikami, Thursday, October 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Violin Recital by Hisako Tsuji, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Friday and Saturday, October 16 and 17, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Vocal Concert by the students of Ryozo Okuda, Saturday, October 17, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Autumn Musical Festival (the 24th Concert of Kosei Bunka) sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, October 17, matinee at 2 p.m., and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Soloists included Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, Hi Soshun, tenor, Professor Constantine Shapiro, 'cello, Madame Lydia Shapiro, piano, Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano and Professor Willy Frey, violin.

Vocal Recital by Nobuye Tanaka, alto, accompanied by Ikunoshin Koyama, at the piano, Sunday, October 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The 24 pieces of Schubert's Winterreise will be rendered.

Concert by the Matsumoto String Quartet, consisting of Z. Matsumoto, first violin, Y. Kuwazawa, 2nd violin, Y. Inoiye, viola and S. Kiyasu, 'cello, Monday, October 19, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Vocal Recital by Madame Tamaki Miura, soprano, accompanied by small orchestra consisting of flute, harp, 'cello and piano, Tuesday, October 20, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The second subscription concert of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, soloist Kazuko Kusama, piano, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Support Benefit Show

Shown above are the popular artists who are going to appear in the Nisei benefit show at the Takarazuka Theater on afternoon of October 14. They are Kazuo Hasegawa (center, Katsuhiko Haida (upper right), Tetsu Nakamura (upper left), Miss Helen Honda (lower left) and Hideyuki Kobayashi (lower right).

Music and Appreciation

By ONAMUN-MAS

Part VI

To live a musical life means to live in a tonal world. The musician on quieter reflection recalls a song or a fragment from a Sonata or a Symphony with excitement. All the details of the characteristic rendition and the individual style of the composition will come back to his memory as clear as on the day he has heard it. He sometimes listens to music or performs it himself, but far more frequently, he images it either in recollection or in anticipation. To be in this musical state of mind, a host of secondary factors are necessary, such as, a fair degree of bodily health (not necessarily bursting with health), a mental and emotional calmness, a certain amount of material (i.e. financial) composure, a congenial companionship, a pleasant atmosphere, a musical incentive and so on. Of the above mentioned factors, the first three are the minimum conditions necessary for paving the bare foundation of musical inducement, but the other factors are almost imperative for nurturing a musical aptitude. This naturally leads us to the quest, "What is musical aptitude?"

We must try to distinguish quite clearly between the musical aptitude and the realization of this invisible force into a concrete form either through musical composition or performance. Of the two media through which the musical aptitude realizes itself in a concrete form, the performance-medium is the more "misleading." The reason being that it is comparatively easy to take up playing on a musical instrument than to enter into the study of musical composition, although at the highest level of musical-expression, performance on a musical instrument is just as difficult and creative as the writing of a Sonata or a Symphony. For instance, Casal's or Kreisler's performance of a simple folk-song, from a musical and artistic point of view, is far above a Symphony written by Mr. so and so. It is the quality, and not the form nor the size, that counts in Art. Given a normal physiological condition and mind, anyone can rattle-along through a Mozart-Sonatina on the pianoforte after a few years of correct guidance, but does it signify that he is musical? Or again, after some years of stubbornness and physical labour, some-one succeeds in juggling through a notorious Liszt-transcription on the pianoforte, or a Paganini-Caprice on the violin, and yet, sometimes, it does not necessarily mean that some-one is musical. It is really quite astonishing to watch what a complex feat can be accomplished on a musical instrument without hardly a trace of musicality. Musical performance is neither an endurance-test nor an acrobatic stunt, nor a display of self-approbation. How can we use Music for such a purpose as coxcombery!

Of the two kings of solo-instrument (i.e. the pianoforte and the violin), the pianoforte is much more "misleading" than the violin from a musical point of view. In the case of violin-playing, the pitch-variation and the tone-colouring, in addition to the time and the intensity factors, are directly under the control of the player, therefore they serve as fairly strong determinants of the player's musicality. Because, the pitch-variation (i.e. the intonation) is dependent on the "sense of pitch" and the tone-colouring has its higher parallels, such as, imagination and feeling: generally speaking, the more musical he is the more beautiful tone and the purer intonation he possesses. But, in the case of piano-playing, where the pitch-variation (the intonation) and the tone-colouring (inseparable from the intensity-factor and more or less illusory at best) are not directly under the control of the player, and the only two remaining factors (i.e. the time and the intensity-factors), are directly under the control of the player, it is much more difficult to ascertain the player's musicality before a certain amount of technical proficiency is attained. Although, here too, a musical player will "instinctively" produce beautiful tones despite the "remote-control", but, of this more later. But, more often than not, to determine whether the player on the pianoforte is musical or not, we have to fall upon the higher musical attributes, such as, the sense of rhythm, the phrasing, the intensity-discrimination and so on. Thus, in piano-playing, there is a great danger of being "self-deceptive", unless the players has a courage to hear himself from out-side (i.e. objectively) and a strong sense of self-analysis.

Any technique acquired through the conscious expenditure of time and labour becomes in large degree, as we know, sub-conscious in its exercise. Step by step, through patient persistence in acutely conscious effort, it builds itself up below the field of consciousness, until at last consciousness, released through its own self-imposed subjection, is free to interpret or create at will. That is the stage at which the technique becomes a means to recreate our imagery as faithfully as humanly possible, and only after this stage has been reached, the question of interpretation ever enters, though it may exist in an embryo form and should be fostered hand in hand with technique. According to an eminent authority, in the realm of musical performance, artistic maturity can hardly be expected before as many as eight or ten years have been devoted to incessant work of the most serious character.

(To Be Continued)

NISEI BEN[illegible]HOW TO FEATU[illegible]NGERS

Kazuo Hasega[illegible]ted Film Player, to [illegible]rt in Pro[illegible]

Sponsored by t[illegible] Association of Nippon, a ma[illegible]ction starring Kazuo Ha[illegible] noted film player, will be[illegible]d at the Takarazuka The[illegible] Wednesday October 14 in or[illegible]se scholarship funds to a[illegible] Nisei students now wo[illegible]heir way through school i[illegible]ntry. The curtain will rise [illegible]

The program [illegible]ed by the Foreign Office a[illegible]ard of Information.

Mr. Hasegawa [illegible]f his present engagement [illegible]nth at the same theater in [illegible]g will be seen in severa[illegible]se dance numbers. Katsu[illegible]da, whose most distinctive [illegible] is his melodious false[illegible]be accompanied by his b[illegible]ruhiko, acclaimed as one o[illegible]steel guitar players, and his [illegible] Melodeers. Mr. Haida and [illegible]estra will present seven [illegible] numbers, "Java no Mango [illegible]roi Keito" "Shinsetsu", "[illegible] Seiza", "Suzukake no [illegible] "Habu no Minato", and "Y[illegible] Toki".

Miss Helen H[illegible]en of Hawaiian melodies [illegible]g several song hits to the [illegible] Haida's orchestra. Tetsu [illegible]a who appeared in "Haw[illegible]nsho" with Mr. Hasegawa [illegible]ked on the program as o[illegible] crooners. Hideyuki Kobay[illegible]pular dancer, will present [illegible]reated foreign dance num[illegible] show will also be particip[illegible] the Yoshie Fujiwara's Cho[illegible]ratic fame. Excluding Mr. [illegible]a, all the stars are Nisei [illegible] been well known abroad.

Due to the u[illegible]orts of Mrs. Renzo Sawada, [illegible]f the Nisei Association, a[illegible]he cooperation of the tal[illegible]ts, arrangements for the [illegible] been completed. Soen [illegible]a, general secretary asks [illegible]o be in the same spirit as [illegible]nefactor.

Tickets are [illegible]t all Play Guides and at [illegible] Association office, Nogi-zak[illegible]a.

ST. JOSEPH[illegible]VEN BEATS [illegible] SOCCER

Yokohama C[illegible]s Win by 4 Goals to [illegible]st Team Fro[illegible]

In a soccer g[illegible]d at the St. Joseph's Colle[illegible]n Tuesday afternoon, the [illegible]gians chalked up their thi[illegible] victory by outscoring the [illegible]. eleven by four goals to [illegible]e losers, in spite of their [illegible]ay in midfield, put up a[illegible] defense and held the highl[illegible] St. Joseph's forward line [illegible] for the first 15 minutes o[illegible]e. Shapiro finally put the [illegible]ahead when his long shot [illegible]ards eluded Isaka. The ho[illegible]d a number of narrow esc[illegible]n both Fernandes and V[illegible] missed good scoring chance[illegible]

Another brea[illegible] the part of the College f[illegible] resulted in Petroff notchin[illegible]ond goal of the match, a [illegible] from close quarters that [illegible]a no chance to save. The [illegible]nd the local eleven leading [illegible] goals to nil.

In the secon[illegible]e F. and K. team rearrang[illegible] line-up and concentrated [illegible]on defense. With Fernande[illegible]rbunoff both playing a fine [illegible] game, Isaka managed to k[illegible]harge intact until Lerner [illegible]ed the third goal for his si[illegible]mori visitors came back st[illegible] their efforts were finally re[illegible]hen Vorobiev netted from [illegible] Before the end, Lerner [illegible] second goal to enable th[illegible]ph's College to run out w[illegible] the score of four goals to [illegible]ntz was outstanding for t[illegible]e, while Fernandes and G[illegible]were the pick of the F. and [illegible]

The teams [illegible]

F. and K.[illegible] Isaka, Ishii, Gorbunoff, S[illegible]ernandes, Sasaki, Vorobie[illegible] Petroff, Yamamura, Schatz[illegible]: Messrs Alchurin, Janse[illegible]i, Miyagawa, Kranz, Siko[illegible]lla, Shapiro, Petroff, Souz[illegible]er. Referee: F. Harriss.

Wang Ad[illegible]Graduates

C.P.S.

NANKING, [illegible] 6.—President Wang Ching [illegible]s concurrent capacity of [illegible] of the National Milit[illegible]mission, addressed 200 [illegible] graduates of the Political [illegible] Class of the Commission [illegible]

Bagulesc[illegible]Monument

C.P.S.

NANKING, [illegible] 6.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Mini[illegible]reign Affairs, and the Rum[illegible]ister to China, Major-General [illegible]s Bagulescu, visited the [illegible] for Chinese revolutionary [illegible] outside the Chung Hua [illegible]tly.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Programs attractive not only for the Kabuki-goers but also to the general theater-going public will be presented at the majority of the leading playhouses in the capital in the form of "Kaomise Kogyo," or the time-honored gala performance of the traditional Japanese drama. Necessary arrangements are now being conducted by the Shochiku Theatrical Company, but detailed plans are still indefinite. It became known, however, that those who will be the important players at the Kabukiza will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura, who are currently the headliners at this theater.

The veteran players of the new drama such as Rokuro Kitamura, Kobori and Taro Haro Hanabusa will make a joint stand at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. Their stage colleagues of the Gekidan Shimpa, who are now visiting rural districts on a circuit performance, will return to Tokyo to collaborate. Joji Oka, famed actor on the stage and screen, will be the guest player.

After a five-month absence from the metropolitan stage, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play at the Shimbashi Embujo next month. Headed by Chojuro Kawarasaki, the troupe is now playing in Osaka, and will return to Tokyo toward the end of this month.

At the Meiji-za, a strong cast including Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa will make its first performance in November.

Representatives of the Japan Actors' Association will be sent as the first group of those who are related to the stage activities to Koishikawa today, where they will offer their labor service to the first-term construction work of the Loyal Souls' Monument. The second and third parties will be organized by members of the Dance and Music Association and other associations of vaudeville performers.

Seven playwrights of note, including Minoru Nakano, Kazuo Kikuda, Tamotsu Takata, Yutaka Mafune, Juro Miyoshi, Ryuichiro Yagi, and Kaoru Morimoto, had a close conversation with officials of the Board of Information at the Hoshigaoka restaurant recently to discuss details in producing new plays in the list of the so-called national drama of the Board of Information.

The Taiheiyo Gekidan, which was organized late this summer and made a brilliant start on the stage in the capital, went to Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, to make a 20-day engagement in that city. The next Tokyo performance has not been arranged yet.

Under a special arrangement with the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, Takiko Mizunoe famous male impersonator, will play at the Imperial Theater next month. This will be her first appearance at this theater since 1939. Two plays; namely, "Indo no Bara" (The Rose of India) and "Nobuko" (Miss Nobuko), will be staged with Takiko in the shining roles.

The Kabukiza has decided to donate a part of the box office returns out of the regular performance given on Monday for the construction of the Loyal Souls' Monument, taking advantage of the presentation of "Churei" (The Loyal Souls), a new drama and one of the feature offerings at the theater this month.

The Zuiho Gekidan, one of the theatrical groups organized for a circulating performance in rural districts, which have been visiting Kagawa, Kochi, and Tokushima Prefectures since last month, is scheduled to return to the capital on October 22. Its local performance is promised to be given at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, at the latter part of November.

Taking advantage of the strengthening of the military relief campaign, which is currently carried on throughout the country, the Shochiku, Takarazuka and several other theatrical organizations have dispatched this week groups of actors and actresses to rural districts to entertain family members of the war dead, wounded soldiers and soldiers at the fighting front. The circuit performance of this mission will be continued until the middle of next week in various prefectures throughout the country.

KAWANA HOTEL

Tel. ITO 358-9

CHINA FILM COMPANY INCREASES CAPITAL

Now ¥12,500,000 Company and Future Very Bright, Says Minister Lin

Testifying to the popular confidence in the bright future and immense potentialities of the China United Film Production Company, the drive for the subscription of new shares recently launched by Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity in his capacity of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has met with the overwhelming success of raising the Company's capital to $12,500,000 instead of $10,000,000, which was originally set as the goal of the campaign, reports the Central Press Service of China.

"The shares of the Company have been over-subscribed to such an extent that members of the subscription committee had to refer the matter to me for consideration, and I readily agreed to the committee's recommendation for increasing the total capital of the Company to $12,500,000, for the film industry is essentially an enteprise for the general public," said Lin.

Mr. Lin stated that the subscription campaign was carried out in accordance with a resolution of the general shareholders' meeting which decided to raise the Company's capital from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The original plan, he added, was to divide the $6,000,000 worth of new shares among old shareholders and influential Chinese financiers and industrialists in China and abroad, and to offer the remaining shares, totaling $1,000,000 in value, to the public for open subscription.

Bright Futures Seen

The over-subscription of the shares Mr. Lin declared, may be taken as an unmistakable sign of the success and bright future of the China United Film Production Company.

The original capital of the company, it will be recalled, was only $3,000,000 consisting of 150,000 shares at $20 per share but in order to meet the growing needs of cultural development, the directors of the company decided recently to bring it up to $10,000,000 comprising 500,000 shares.

Feng Chieh, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Publicity, stated that the China United Film Production Company is a purely commercial concern enjoying special privileges in the film industry and is a sister organization of the China Film Company.

These two organizations, continued Mr. Feng, contribute greatly to culture and legitimate amusements of the people. They are under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Publicity and registered with the Ministry of Industry. It goes without saying that the Government gives them its full support.

Showing SELECTED EUROPEAN PICTURES AT THE NICHIGEKI SHŌ-GEKIJO

(Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo)

8th—14th Oct. TRUDE VON MORO in DER RAUB DER MONA LISA (The Last Public Show).

Admission: ¥0.80 (Tax Included)

15th—21st Oct. CORINNE LUCHAIRE in PRISON SANS BARREAUX

22nd—28th Oct. ZALA LEANDER in HEIMAT

29th—4th Nov. Leonide Moguy's LEO MIOCHES

5th—11th Nov. MIA SLAVENSKA in LA MORT DE CYGNE

Adapted from the Story of Paul Morand

SHOWING AT THE SPORTS CINEMA

Korakuen Stadium, near Suidobashi

8th—14th Rudolf Forster in Drei Groschenoper

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

IMMEDIATELY cook-amah, aged over 25, or man cook over 40, by German family, Omori. Foreign language not required. Good salary and terms. Apply to Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo. Omori National Employment Office Permit 105.

Situation Wanted

CAN recommend capable housekeeper, Japanese lady, honest and intelligent, has long experience, willing to cook, preferably single lady or bachelor. Please apply to Box 333, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FRENCH lady with Japanese nationality, speaking English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, seeks position as governess. Box 667, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall Tel. 2-2370.

PEARLS JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE SUZUYO SHOTEN

Ginza Nishi 5-Chome (IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD) TEL. GINZA 57-0624

BEAUTY SALON Under the management of Yonekura BARBER

3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome Tel. 57-1538

TRUNK ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.

Also we have special Fur Vault with Moth proof equipment.

MITSUBISHI SOKO KAISHA

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:

Tel.: Nihonbashi (24) 0857, 2145, 3532

1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo

Real Estate, Wanted

HOUSE, high class, with telephone, large garden, bathroom, wanted immediately. Location preferred in or near Yukigaya, Senzoku, Ishikawadai in Omori. No brokers. Apply to Tel. Honjo 73-1605, 8332.

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2386.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1949.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin correct pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee Yen 10 monthly, twice double. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call only. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

Instruction Wanted

WANTED by two foreigners experienced Japanese lady-teacher of Nisei. Apply Box 666, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 8-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2062, 2063.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. MED. Thea Tezuka-Berger, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, near Roppongi. Japanese, German, English, French spoken. Hours: 3-5 p.m. or by appointment. Tel. 48-0755 or 48-3268.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. D[illegible]hi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 3-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin. Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

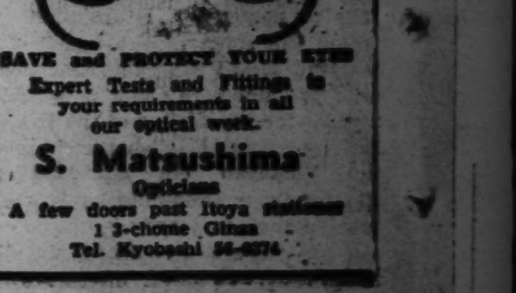
BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.



SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES

Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all our optical work.

S. Matsushima Opticians

A few doors past Itoya stationer 1 3-chome Ginza

Tel. Kyobashi 56-6374

SAVINGS MUST BACK LOANS, CASSEL SAYS

Swedish Economist of International Renown Quoted From Latest Available Review

If due consideration is not paid to the stern logic of social economy, which is that the transfer of national income from one group of the population to another is a process which may entail such a marked diminuation of income that there will be less than nothing to transfer, a balanced budget after the war will never be attained, Professor Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist of international renown, says in the latest available issue of the Skandinaviska Banken Aktienbolag's Quarterly Review, July, 1942.

For more than 20 years Professor Cassel has contributed to the Quarterly his perspicacious analyses of important features in world economic trends. His eminent capacity for distinguishing the essential factors in economic phenomenon is paralleled by his ability to present his observations in a manner which, by its studied conciseness reveals the master hand. He will greet his 76th year on October 20.

Year after year, Professor Cassel continues, it will be found necessary to borrow in order to cover expenditure. The result will be a perpetual increase of the national debt, and it will be merely a question as to how long this increase can proceed. Should the Government's demands for loans exceed the capacity of the capital market, the Government may indeed have recourse to the assistance of the central bank. But then one will be on the way to inflation. The money required can certainly be procured by an artificially increased supply of means of payment. But these means will have been squeezed out of people with relatively fixed or slowly increasing incomes, or will have been obtained by a real plundering of such fortunes as take the form of monetary claims. In any case it cannot be a rational policy to endeavor to keep down the price level by all kinds of subsidies and to procure cover for this expenditure by creating means of payment which will steadily raise the general level of prices, declares the eminent economist.

The finances of the French Government during the period between the world wars will serve as a very serious warning against any financial policy which endeavors to escape the necessity of effecting a real balance between State revenue and expenditure. Nothing is more dangerous for a nation than to live in the atmosphere of unreality which arises when the public are imbued with the idea the State need not feel bound to keep its expenditure within the limits of the revenue it can obtain by reasonable taxation, that is to say, a taxation which admits of continued economic progress. Such an atmosphere of unreality tends to a haziness of ideas on all matters and prevents a nation from seeing its general situation as it actually is.

Fiction Breaks Down

If the budget is balanced with the aid of inflation, there will, of course, be nothing to prevent the State bonds being redeemed when they fall due. But their redemption will then be made in a currency which has less 'purchasing power' than that in which the bonds were issued. This fraud may temporarily be veiled by upholding the legal fiction that a franc is always a franc and a mark always a mark. But there will come a day when this fiction breaks down. The experience in this regard from the period after the former world war should not be forgotten. There is no reason to suppose that the coming post-war period will be completely secured against a similar fate.

The sums which are now being subscribed to the State loans consist partly of savings, that is, real income which is not consumed, partly of capital. To some extent the subscriptions to the Government loans merely involved a transfer of capital from one investment to another. The capital market is then drawn on in order to fill the gap produced by the withdrawal of capital from its previous investment. From the viewpoint of national economy but little is gained by such transfers of capital, professor Cassel thinks.

Capital lent to the State may, however, be derived also from a consumption of real capital. Floating real capital is consumed, for example, when live stock is reduced, when timber is cut on a more than normal scale, when the soil is inadequately manured, or when stocks of goods are depleted. Also fixed real capital is being used to a considerable extent for subscriptions to the Government loans. The ordinary maintenance of buildings is neglected, machinery is worked harder than is otherwise usual. Railways and their rolling stock are exposed to such wear and tear that their capital value is reduced. In these various ways money which would otherwise have been used for renewal of stores, for upkeep and for the writing-off of wear and tear is released and can be placed at the disposal of the State.

Demand Will Be Large

If we consider these various sources from which loans are derived, the writer says, it will be found at once that after the war very large and very urgent demands will be made for the repayment of the loans. Stocks must be replenished, the soil must be restored to full fertility, livestock must be brought back to normal size and the worn fixed assets must be replaced. A redemption of maturing bonds will therefore be necessary on a very large scale. Such redemption will not be possible unless real new savings are forthcoming and are placed at the disposal of the State. This in turn implies that economic life shall have emerged from the war tolerably unscathed. It is, however, probable that the current savings of the first years of peace will not suffice at all for redemption of the bonds the cash repayment of which is demanded. There is thus a considerable risk that after the war recourse will be had to the creation of means of payment on a large scale, in order to meet the State liabilities. We must be well prepared for such a situation if we are to have any prospect of limiting the consequent inflation.

From the viewpoint of national finance it is far more satisfactory if the money now being subscribed to Government loans is derived from real savings. It is best if this saving is intended to produce a permanent capital, from which the capitalist shall receive only interest. In France, as we know, this form of accumulation of capital is very widespread, and large sections of the population have made it the aim of their economic life plan to acquire sufficient capital to enable them to live on the interest. In such circumstances there was always a big market for the French Government loans, and this explains why the State finances could be managed for so many years with the aid of new borrowing.

Nowadays, however, the taxation of income and especially of capital in most countries is so drastic that it will be almost impossible for a recipient of income to acquire so large a fortune that he can live on its interest. We must therefore reckon with the probability that this particularly desirable type of lender will become rather rare.

It is far more common that people save in order to procure an annuity which they can live on in their old age. Should such saving steadily increase, the insurance companies will annually be able to supply the Government with new loans on a considerable scale without there being any question of repayment. Those subscriptions to the defense loans which are derived from this source must be regarded as particularly desirable.

Psychologically Correct

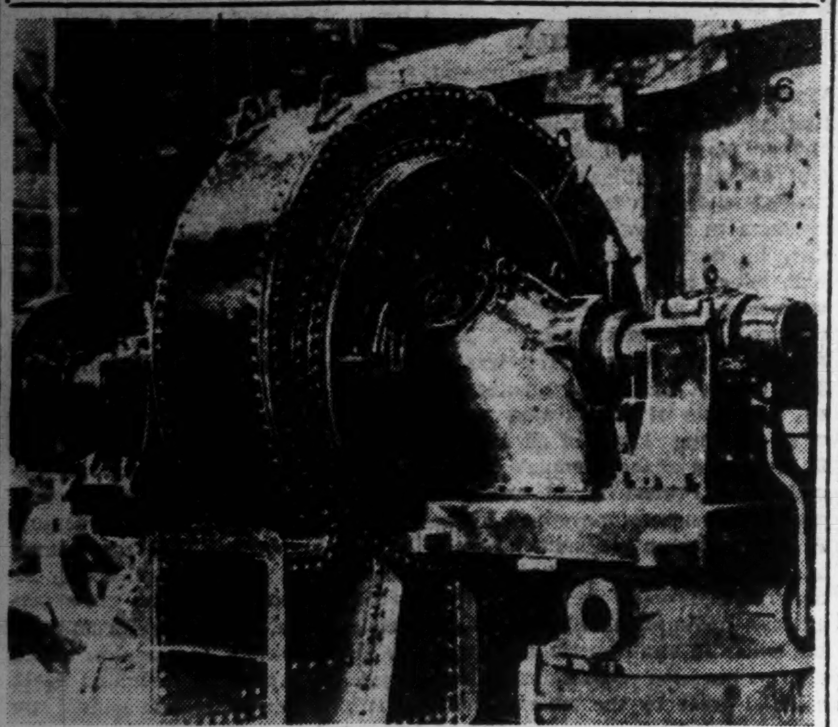
It having been found in recent times that the real savings which private individuals draw on for subscriptions to the defense loans amount to rather small sums, the question has been raised whether nothing could be done to stimulate such saving. In this regard it has been suggested that saving on the part of individuals should be directed to near-lying concrete objects which could attract the interest of the saver. From a purely psychological point of view this reasoning is correct. But it is marred by the not uncommon fallacy of supposing that one and the same capital could be used at the same time for two different purposes. If a private person is urged to save with a view to the establishment of a household, he will, of course, want to withdraw the money when he marries or otherwise sets up house-keeping on his own account. This, generally speaking, is not long deferred, whence the time during which the State can dispose of the savings will be rather limited. It may be embarrassing for the Government to have to repay such loans within a few years, according to the economist.

A matter which deserves still more attention in this country is individual saving with a view to the acquisition of a personally owned house or cottage. When such saving is recommended as particularly desirable for promoting the success of the defense loans, the economic reasoning is most illogical. With all the aid which private individuals can now obtain in order to procure houses of their own, saving devoted to that purpose will lead rather soon to the goal in view. Broadly speaking, a general intensification of the own-your-own-home movement must rapidly result in markedly increasing the acquisition of own homes.

If the State borrows the money which has been saved up for that particular purpose, the Government must be prepared within a few years to procure cash in order to meet demands for the repayment of such loans. This, however, is not all. In Sweden the State is now so deeply engaged in the own-your-own-home movement that an extension of this movement is bound to put new considerable demands on the resources of the Treasury. The State will not only be obliged to repay these loans, but will at the same time be compelled to grant direct contributions in various forms, for which no funds will be available. Thus, from the standpoint of national finance, it is by no means desirable that the subscriptions to the defense loans should be made by persons whose savings are really intended for quite a different purpose than helping the State, namely for building or acquiring a house of their own, for which object they can count on obtaining considerable State contributions.

Evidently we would do well to form the habit of seeing things as they are. Nothing is gained by "merry-go-round" thinking, which merely evokes deceptive illusions, concludes Professor Cassel.

Built for First Time



A horizontal-shaft Francis water turbine, the first one of its kind to be built in Japan, as it was going full blast around 1912. It developed 1,800 horsepower. It is a well-known fact that one of of the greatest assets of this country is its waterways eminently fit for electric generation. As a result of many years of hard study and work, Japan has advanced to the foremost place in the construction of water turbines. In the early years of the Meiji Era the Shibaura Engineering Works was the only plant turning out water turbines and the country depended for the most part on imported machinery. In 1910 a Prime Movers Works was established by the Electrical Industry Company, which specialized in the building of water turbines. The following year it took over the water turbine-building department of the Shibaura Engineering Works and in 1912 completed the first Francis water turbine to be built in this country. Subsequent developments will be outlined hereafter on this page.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.10	— 1.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.90	— 1.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.00	— 1.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	+ 0.05

Coal Shipping Co. Formed

The establishment by the Communications Ministry of a ¥10,000,000 company to be tentatively called the West Japan Coal Transportation Company with ship owners and its beneficiaries of Kyushu and Yamaguchi Prefecture as shareholders. The inaugural committee held its first meeting Wednesday in the conference hall of the Communications Ministry with the attendance of a number of the officials concerned and the representatives of the ship owners and its beneficiaries. The general meeting of the inaugural committee will be held by the end of this year at the latest, says Chugal.

CAPITAL TALK BOOSTS STRIALS

But Some W rn A Shade Easier on f Margin Tariff Adva m Today

The Tokyo xchange was slightly affec e overnight news of an the margin tariff that wi ect today by way of a c sure against an abnormal stock prices, and a few wa a shade easier suggestiv hasty profit-taking sell-off ng a resistant underton sharp gains were registe industrials prognostic of al increase.

In the long- n, for example, Tokai S bounced up ¥5.40, and Shipbuilding and Japan S continued to advance ¥4.1 0 respectively.

The short- n was calm and quiet a losed within a narrow ra uations. The bourse issue major issues lost around

The spot m likewise stagnant barring derate gains scored by mi wares.

Yesterday's rices of the major issues ort-term section were: change, new ¥130.10, Teik new ¥82.50, S. M. R. Mitsubishi Heavy Indus

Lon tion

Final prices o s in the morning session of m section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	ct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinni	.8	151.0	147.5
Do. new (12½	.4	97.0	96.1
Teikoku Rayon	.8	82.9	80.5
Kanegafuchi In	.4	76.5	76.3
Se n			
N. Y. K. (50)	.8	110.7	112.0
Do. new (37½	.8	95.2	96.2
O. S. K. (50)	.1	103.3	104.7
Uraga Shipbuil	.5	94.7	95.6
Mitsubishi Min	.7	101.3	101.8
S. M. R. (50)	.9	73.4	74.3
M'bishi Elec.	.3	143.1	144.5
Japan Oils and	.7	69.7	68.2
Sumatra Dev.,	.8	50.2	50.8
Asahi Glass (5	.5	129.8	127.7
Toa Tobacco (	.0	102.9	102.0

Sho tion

	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock,	1.2	29.8	130.1
N. Y. K., old	2.8	1.0	....
Do. new	6.9	5.6	95.9
Kanebo Spinni	0.8	49.5	....
Do. new	7.3	5.6	96.0
Teikoku Rayon	3.1	2.1	92.5
Osaka Stock, n	0.5	69.7	9.8
Japan Steel Tu	2.9	1.7	71.7
Japan Oil	9.3	9.2	79.7
S. M. R.	4.7	4.2	74.2
Mitsubishi Hea	2.7	2.3	92.5
Toyo Rayon, n	3.7	2.3	62.7
Japan Beer, ne	8.9	8.0	58.0
Nichiro Fishery	3.9	3.7	....
Japan Fishery,	9.2	9.0	....
Japan Sugar,	4.9	4.7	....
Japan Mining	7.4	6.7	56.8
Manchou Ind	8.6	8.4	58.4

RICE EST HOWS GAIN AST YEAR

Despite Ch f Weather Good Harv cted, Ministry R ndicate

The first e the 1942 crop of rice in Ja was released by the Agr nd Forestry Ministry on fternoon, stating that a ly 67,300,000 koku of rice arvested this autumn, acc he Chugai.

In view of etic efforts of the farmers and the continued spell t weather, it had been p mewhere in summer tha crop of this year would of the bumper crop in however, to the sharp c weather since then, there of nearly 2,000,000 kok netting the first estimat ately 67,300,000 koku, a per.

Compared ear, this estimate goes to ain of approximately 12, ku or a gain of 22.2 per ite of a loss of over 345 l area of rice plantations. mpared with the average ring the past five years, t of this year shows a ga oximately 3,878,000 kok n of 6.1 per cent, conclud r.

Shimizu rmanship

It has be nally decided that the po rman of the Japan Mari rtation Association shoul by Yasuharu Shimizu, pre he Toa Steamship Compa t Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamash hip Company, on account ealth has formally reject commendation to the said parties concerned.

The form ment of Mr. Shimizu to n in question shall be rea wing the formal decision assed in this connection eral meeting of the Selec ittee on October 1, repor

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Overstocked With Wheat and Finding Warehousing Inadequate, Chief Growing Countries Casting About for Different Means of Consumption

Since the outbreak of the second World War, the principal wheat producing countries of the world have been suffering from an oversupply of wheat. This, of course, is attributable to the disintegration of its export market on account of the war.

According to an American expert, the surplus wheat in the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Australia, the four largest wheat exporter-nations of the world, has steadily been increasing in volume, since the opening of the war, amounting, as of September 1 last year, to 1,432,000,000 bushels, which presented an increase of 194,000,000 bushels over the same period of the year previous. In prewar days the total wheat exports of the world had been 500,000,000 bushels per year on an average, and, therefore, the present stock is sufficient to cover nearly three years' export requirements of ordinary times.

In the circumstances, it was not without reason that the International Wheat Conference held at Washington some time ago among the United States, Britain, Canada, the Argentine and Australia had as its principal object an adjustment of oversupply of this commodity and stabilization of its price.

The Five-Power Wheat Conference was initiated, as is usual in such cases, by the United States, and the reason for Britain taking part in the conference was probably because it had more or less interest in the problem through its relations with Canada and Australia and that, with the exception of the Argentine, the participants were all allied powers.

Resolution Adopted

At this conference, internal measures to be taken for the duration of the war for the digestion of overstocks in the countries concerned were adopted in the form of a resolution, the gist of which was as follows:

(1) The United States, Canada, the Argentine and Australia shall enforce control over their own wheat production with a view to preventing any further accumulation of stocks in wartime.

(2) One hundred million bushels of wheat shall be pooled for the relief of districts subjected to the ravages of war. This quantity, however, may be increased in case of necessity.

(3) The above four exporter-nations shall, even after the war, continue production control and all the signatories including Britain shall cooperate with one another in stabilizing the wheat price for the prevention of post-bellum confusion.

This resolution sets the following minimum and maximum quantities to be stored at home by the four countries concerned.

	Minimum	Maximum
	(Unit 1,000,000 bushels)	
The United States	150	400
Canada	80	275
Argentine	35	130
Australia	85	180

It is further stipulated that when any of these countries exceeds its limit the Government of that country is to take proper counter-measures for adjustment of oversupply.

Maximum Set

Under the above provision, the maximum quantity which the United States is allowed to have in stock is 400,000,000 bushels, but the actual stocks as of July 1 of this year accumulation of stocks is production restriction, but this is no more than a negative step devoid of any worthwhile effect. That the present agreement is only a provisional one and a definite stipulation is to be decided on after the war clearly tells that they are aware of the difficulty they are up against in this regard. An agreement of this kind concluded at a time when there is no knowing at all what form the post-bellum world economy would take is obviously entirely meaningless.

Warehousing a Problem

According to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture, the crop as of August 1 was estimated at 955,000,000 bushels, which is the second highest record only surpassed by the 961,000,000 bushels for the year previous. The stocks carried over from the previous term as on July 1 of this year amounted to 633,000,000 bushels, which also broke the record. Consequently, the total supply of wheat for the present year amounts to the enormous figure of 1,588,000,000 bushels, against which the consumption per year in the United States is only about 700,000,000 bushels. This means that all demand for wheat throughout the United States can be met even if there is not a grain of wheat produced for the next two years

The lack of adequate warehousing facilities for the surplus supplies reached 633,000,000 bushels, of which the Government's holdings alone amounted to 400,000,000 bushels. Accordingly, the Washington Government has been making frantic efforts to dispose of them, but in vain.

Under the present situation it is next to impossible to find a market means of preventing the continuous now presents a serious problem, particularly in the central and western States, the principal wheat producing districts in the United States, where garages, hotels and even school buildings are being used as warehouses, and this condition constitutes the main factor for keeping down the wheat market.

Disputes between the Government and the farm bloc representatives are continuously going on over the matter of disposal of stocks on hand, the former being anxious to clear out the stocks at low prices and the latter setting up strong opposition to the Government measures which they claim will adversely affect the wheat market in general.

Rubber From Wheat

In connection with the activities of the farm bloc representatives for maintaining the wheat price at a reasonable level, the most notable is the fact that they are disseminating the method of producing artificial rubber with wheat as material.

At present in the United States two means are being studied for production of artificial rubber, one from petroleum and other from alcohol, and opinion is divided as to which method should be adopted. The Government is upholding the use of petroleum on the ground that the prime cost is low, while the farm bloc representatives are strongly in favor of the other method with a view to accelerating the consumption of wheat as material for production of industrial alcohol.

Impossible Scheme

Apart from the question of whether it is possible to produce artificial rubber with petroleum or alcohol as material, owing to the difference of opinion even over the process of manufacture, the artificial rubber industry in the United States is certainly beset with difficulties. As a matter of practice, production of artificial rubber amounting to as much as 800,000 tons in a short period of two or three years as announced by the Government is hardly within the realm of possibility.

COTTON SEED SOWING IS UNDER WAY IN P.I.

Administration Authorities and Private Companies Guiding Native Farmers

Efforts are now being made on the basis of a five-year plan to turn the Philippines, a world leading sugar producing center, into a cotton producing country, the Asahi reported Saturday.

Owing to the efforts exerted by the Japanese Military Administration authorities, the importation and distribution of cotton seeds has been effected without a hitch, and in the northern part of Luzon, where the dry season has set in, seeds are being sown, the Asahi said.

In cotton growing, the journal revealed, there are many difficulties to be overcome and the tending of cotton plants requires much skill.

In connection with the cultivation of cotton plants according to the five-year plan, part of the surplus sugar plants will be utilized for the production of high grade liquid fuel and alcohol.

Leaving untouched sugar plantations necessary for the supply of fuels, surplus plantations will be switched on to the growing of cotton and in five years, the total area of cotton plantations will reach 1,114,750 acres, producing half a million fuel and alcohol.

Were Grown in Cavite

During the period when the Philippines was in the hands of Spain, cotton-plants were grown in Cavite and other districts to manufacture cotton cloth for the use of native inhabitants. However, it was in 1931 that the Philippine authorities started a movement to systematically cultivate cotton-plants, as a result of which the cultivated area reached more than 4,900 acres in 1935.

Owing to political and economic pressure by the United States, however, the area of cultivation was limited. According to the five-year plan, the Asahi said, the area will be increased from 4,900 acres to 1,114,750 acres.

Efforts are being made by those connected with the Military Administration, the Japan Cotton Spinning Company, the Oriental Colonization Company, the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company and others to lead native farmers in the growing of cotton-plants.

To encourage cotton growing, it is necessary to make farmers realize that their receipts will increase, and it is also necessary to make arrangements so that satisfactory result may be produced in the first year.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi — C. Arima
Baron Kovata Iwasaki — K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura — S. Asada
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Alor Star, Bandoeng, Bangkok, Bassein, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Djambi, Fengtien, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Ipoh, Jesselton, Johore Bharu, Karachi, Kobe, Kota Bharu, Kota Raja, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuching, London, Los Angeles, Malacca, Manila, Medan, Miri, Moji, Moulmein, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Padang, Palembang, Paris, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Sandakan, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Seremban, Shanghai, Shonan, Sibu, Sourabaya, Sydney, Taiping, Telok Betong, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow

Correspondents at all chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted
For particulars apply to the Managers.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Fund 63,410,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Amagasaki, Fukuoka, Hikari, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kokura, Kumamoto, Kure, Kurume, Kyoto, Moji, Nagoya, Niihama, Okayama, Onomichi, Osaka, Saga, Sapporo, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Wakamatsu, Wakayama, Yanai, Yokohama
FOREIGN OFFICES:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN
General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858. 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942

The Indian Problem and the Allied Camp

It is observable that high discontent is being caused within the anti-Axis camp by the absolutely unjustifiable policy of rigorous oppression adopted by Britain toward India.

Both from the point of view of her own Indian policy in the past and from that of her relationship with Britain, it seems that the United States of America can ill afford to remain indifferent toward the present Anglo-Indian dispute. American imperialism has always had the secret design of despoiling Britain of India and with this end in view it has been doing its best, under the cloak of "democracy," to win the hearts of the Indians. Thus, the attitude of the United States toward India grew more peaceful and friendly, as Britain's Indian policy took on more despotic and oppressive aspects. In her dealings with India, America chose to hold aloft the slogans "Freedom" and "Justice."

It need hardly be said that this seemingly kindly attitude of the United States toward India was a mere make-believe, but since she has at any rate pretended sympathy for India in the past, she feels constrained to make at least a gesture of her willingness to come to the aid of the Indians who are groaning under the oppressive rule of the British Government.

Her relationship with Britain in the present war also counsels America to do something positive in the direction of solving the Indian problem. The grave developments of the Anglo-Indian trouble will surely deteriorate Britain's position in the war and in this sense the Indian problem is not the concern of Britain only; it affects the position of the Allies as a whole. Accordingly, the United States who poses as the directive force of the Allied camp is in duty bound to put forth positive efforts to expedite the settlement of the trouble. This circumstance accounts for the fact that Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, openly professed on two different occasions the concern of the United States over the Indian problem.

However, American opinion has lately been showing a tendency against American intervention in the Indian problem. For instance, the New York Herald Tribune, taking up this problem editorially in its issue of October 4, credited the American Government with the expression of the opinion that as the Indian problem is Britain's concern, it is not for America to meddle in it. The New York paper thus pointed out the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the American Government for the solution of the problem. The New York Times also, discussing the same problem, stated that the Indian problem is steadily assuming graver dimensions. No amount of argument, it asserted, can justify the butchery by British troops of Indians by bombing and by other forms of violence. It is no longer possible to conciliate the Indian people, it contended.

All this shows that the Anglo-Indian relations have become so deteriorated that no room is now left for America's intercessory services. Nor can it be denied that American indignation over Britain's unwarranted attitude toward India accounts to some extent for the growth of this counsel of desperation among the American people. America thinks that she has lost her face with the Indians because of Britain's bigoted attitude and, moreover, as she must necessarily share in the disadvantages for the conduct of the war resulting from the Anglo-Indian dispute, she is naturally very resentful of the attitude of Britain toward India.

Chungking, it may be noted, is also dissatisfied with the Indian policy of the British Government. As its leaders frankly confess, Chungking is dependent at present on India for the supply of important materials. These materials are supplied to Chungking both over the Assam route and by air, and Chungking has now the construction of a new route from Central India under contemplation. Such being the case, the continued strife between Britain and India is adding greatly to the difficulty of the position of Chungking. This can easily be inferred from the general tone of the Chungking press, from the statement attributed to Mahatma Khan, the Indian envoy, who recently returned home from Chungking, and from the statement made by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, former representative of the British Indian Government stationed in Chungking, at Calcutta on October 3.

It will thus be seen that the Indian problem now figures not only as a very knotty problem for Britain but as one which is causing intense anxiety to all countries within the Allied camp. The problem may not lead immediately to a serious perturbation in the Allied camp, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that its future developments will occasion serious dissensions in the ranks of the Allies. Inasmuch as there is every indication that the Indian problem will develop grave aspects every day, it is no wonder that America and Chungking are evincing increasing uneasiness and impatience and that they are consequently waxing highly indignant over Britain's mistaken attitude toward India.

A Situation Which Must Not Continue

With sickening monotony, stories of inhuman persecutions of Japanese nationals abroad continue to fill the newspapers day after day. Not only in the countries of our enemies, Britain and the United States, whose pretensions to lofty idealism have been proved by events to be nothing but a hollow mockery, but in lesser lands under their influence and coercion as well, there have been taking place such atrocities as would shock the conscience of the most calloused. The continuous stream of these stories, which are being constantly verified with the return of increasing numbers of our nationals on various exchange vessels, would be tiresome if the situation which they reveal were not so intolerably horrible.

The latest group of stories to have been verified are those relating to the treatment of Japanese nationals in Mexico, Peru, Panama, and certain other Latin American countries, and released to the press on Tuesday by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information. There is no need to repeat at length the details which have already been made public. Suffice it to say that these are again tales of revolting cruelty meted out to innocent and helpless Japanese civilians whose only offense was to have been so mistakenly trustful as to reside in countries whose barbarism proved to be closer to the surface than the first appearance of their thin veneer of civilization indicated. Old men, women and children driven from their homes on short notice; their fortunes of a lifetime of toil taken away from them; buffeted about in strange and hostile regions with no provision for gaining livelihood or sustenance; housed in inadequate and filthy shelters hardly fit for beasts; given inadequate and repulsive food detrimental to normal bodily well-being; denied medical care even in cases of serious illness; exploited, looted, and abused by arrogant and rapacious petty officials—these have been the lot of the Japanese in several of the Latin American countries with which Japan is not even at war.

The conduct of the governments of Mexico, Peru, and Panama is puzzling in view of the fact that through their untiring industry these Japanese residents have been contributing faithfully to the national progress of these countries. It is hard to believe that the policies of these governments have the support or sanction of the general public of these countries which have always shown the friendliest of feelings toward the Japanese. To whatever depths of barbarism and inhumanity some of the authorities of these countries may have fallen, it is difficult to believe that the majority of the people of these countries have so forgotten their historic Catholic traditions as to betray so completely their avowed ideals of Christian charity. We can only conclude that the governments of these countries, overawed by the ruthless desperation of a defeat-crazed United States, have been coerced and intimidated into offering up the Japanese residents as sacrificial victims to the wrath of their fearful neighbor. But whatever the explanation, the situation is one which cannot be left ignored.

There is talk in some quarters of retaliation. Certain it is that the kind and generous treatment accorded by Japan to enemy internees and war prisoners differs from the treatment accorded to Japanese nationals abroad as does night from day. But such magnanimous treatment accords with the Japanese tenets of Bushido which should not be compromised however strong the provocation for retaliation. Some more noble and at the same time more practical means than giving violent vent to our indignation should be found for redressing the wrongs which our nationals have been suffering. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we learn from Mr. Hori of the Board of Information that the Japanese Government has taken and will continue to take appropriate steps to deal with this situation. For this is a situation which must not be allowed to continue.

POLITIC[illegible]ACKGROUND OF WAR ON [illegible]ERN FRONT DISCUSSED

Struggle No[illegible]ng Is Different From Past Conflicts For R[illegible]eks Construction of New Order

[illegible]y KAKUZO MAESHIBA
(From the Chuo Koron)

The various [illegible]nts in the German-Soviet [illegible]e bloodiest in the history o[illegible] have finally become clear[illegible]. The German Army has [illegible]d for itself firm positions f[illegible] they could work toward th[illegible]on of their aims. Needless [illegible] the Soviet Union has lost [illegible]er part of her wealth of [illegible]l resources in the course of [illegible] mechanized, gigantic scal[illegible] which has been raging on [illegible]

But despite he[illegible]osses, there are still a grea[illegible]tors which enable her for[illegible]ntinue the war for quite [illegible]n the first place, the Germ[illegible]eir occupation of huge t[illegible] were able to bring huge a[illegible]f resources under their co[illegible] these will remain for a lo[illegible]nly potential factors to [illegible]he foundation for future [illegible]n. For instance, that mos[illegible]t resource, oil, has been wr[illegible] the hands of the Soviets, [illegible] the thoroughness of [illegible] scorched earth policy, th[illegible]s will not be able to ob[illegible] supply for immediate use. [illegible]agricultural and other food [illegible] after the rations necessa[illegible] the maintenance of the [illegible]maining on the land had be[illegible]le, and the ravages of war, [illegible]oidable factors of shortage [illegible] seeds, fertilizer, and labor, [illegible]n into consideration, it wo[illegible]pecting too much to think [illegible]e German Army will be [illegible]eat off the land they had [illegible]

However, w[illegible]gnizing, on the one hand, th[illegible]ce of these pressing problem[illegible]not be denied that the [illegible]rces have, not only in th[illegible] Campaign, but in the grea[illegible] War, firmly entrenched [illegible], culminating the first st[illegible]e war, just as our invinci[illegible]rial Forces have complet[illegible]und work in the Southw[illegible] with their glorious campa[illegible]

Ne[illegible]

That the pr[illegible] originated in the unequa[illegible]air modifications made b[illegible]ous capitalistic countries [illegible] at the end of the last war [illegible]well known to all. But in [illegible], with the opening of ho[illegible] the Germans against t[illegible] the features of the seco[illegible] which had been so simila[illegible]rst one up to that point, [illegible]y changed in character. [illegible] words, it meant the ent[illegible]e war of a Communist st[illegible] had not existed during [illegible]r I.

In the war [illegible]sia and in the China Affa[illegible] is battling against the li[illegible] the Anglo-American co[illegible] Chungking and Chinese C[illegible]s. The attempt to build [illegible]der, morally and econom[illegible] East Asia was something [illegible] unknown in the wars [illegible]ast. With the developme[illegible] China Affair into the [illegible]reater East Asia, bringing [illegible]o-Americans face to face w[illegible]apanese, as opponents, the[illegible] had truly become a pa[illegible]World War II. On top o[illegible]e existence of the Neutral[illegible]etween the Soviet Union [illegible]n further complicated the[illegible] in this conflict.

In Europe, t[illegible]ries of the Tripartite Pact [illegible]ing against the Anglo-Am[illegible]iet front, while in East [illegible]apan fights the alignment [illegible]king. Chinese Commun[illegible]rican and British forces. [illegible]ermany and Italy fight the [illegible]and Americans on all f[illegible] their common enemy, [illegible] formation of the Tripart[illegible] the Soviet Union had bee[illegible]d from its objective from [illegible] beginning. Even today, wh[illegible]alo-German troops are fie[illegible]ged in furious combat w[illegible]oviet army, the third me[illegible] the Pact, Japan, continu[illegible] on friendly relations wi[illegible]viets under the existing [illegible] Pact between the two [illegible]

But the ene[illegible]ry camp is in its very o[illegible] a paradox which cannot [illegible]ngled. In other words, [illegible]gies of the Chinese Com[illegible] the Anglo-Americans, an[illegible]mprador of the Anglo-Am[illegible] Chungking, are all antipo[illegible] nothing in common. The [illegible] considerations of the p[illegible]ld situation have brought [illegible]her. To this alignment, the [illegible]erm of "International J[illegible]rigue" may be applied, in [illegible]simplify the explanation. B[illegible]ay give rise to mistaken ill[illegible]cerning the "judgment of [illegible]ditions."

Therefore, [illegible] of the problem must be [illegible] only after recognizing th[illegible] "complicated and mystify[illegible]acter of this second World [illegible]

Movement[illegible] Ukraine

From the v[illegible]ning of the China Affair, [illegible]inese Communists we[illegible]ed as the enemies of Japan. However, in World War II, in outer formalities at least, until the very eve of the opening of hostilities, the Soviet Union and Germany were on friendly terms under the Non-Aggression Treaty signed in August of 1939. But in the "Bible" of Nazi Germany, Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the mission of the Party had been clearly stated to be the demolition of the Bolshevist regime, "enemy of mankind, the destroyer of European civilization," and the naming of the Ukraines and the direction in which to move in order that the Third Reich may lay the foundation for her resources. Therefore, it was only natural that the Soviet Union should regard Nazi Germany as her foremost enemy. Also, the Anglo-American group intrigued to bring about the destruction of the enemy of the capitalistic world, the Soviet Union, and to let the Germans bear the burden of fighting to wipe the "Red cancer" from the face of the earth. However, the rapid expansion of the German army through Europe startled these countries into the sudden realization that their greater enemy was Nazi Germany.

Thus the Soviet Union was able to avoid the nightmare of a world-wide crusade against her. She therefore set about to pitch enemy against enemy, the capitalistic countries to fight it out among themselves, and thus to bring about the lowering of the power of the whole capitalistic world. Hence, the aggressive defense policy which had been the foundation of the strategy of the People's war, decided upon by the Commintern in 1935, was transformed into an active policy of instigation of war.

The 12th chapter of the famous Short History of the Communists of 1938, contains this passage:

"In the Imperialistic type of war, hostilities are actually in progress without a formal declaration. Before the nations and the peoples are aware of it, they have slipped into the tracks of the second Imperialistic War." This war is "to all peoples, particularly to the Soviet Union, of extreme danger," it continues, and urges the necessity of the immediate armament of the country.

In the meantime, they even showed signs of ridiculing the ignorance of the various democratic countries of the extent of the rapid progress of the Fascist nations, and their endeavors to impede this progress by "peaceful and soft means."

The Non Aggression Pact concluded by the Soviets with Germany in 1938 was the first concrete manifestation of the conversion of the Soviet tactics. Of course, the Germans on their side, saw in it a strong lever in the accomplishing of their set aims, and therefore took it up immediately. But the Soviets, on their side, with the insight that such a move would bring about a war in Europe, without hesitation put out their hand to Germany. Thus, soon after, the Second World War broke out.

Unexpected Developments

The steps the Soviet Union took after the declaration of World War II need not be repeated here. At the meeting of the Supreme Council on August 1, 1942, Molotov told of the absorption of Poland, western Ukraine, White Russia, Bessarabia, northern Bukovina, Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia into the Soviet Union, and the freeing of the populace of some 23,000,000 from the "capitalistic yoke." He asserted that the Soviets were not going to "pick the chestnuts out of the fire" for other countries, and strongly emphasized the adherence of the Soviet Union to Stalin's policy of peace.

The Soviets were able to offset their strategic weakness of having most of their productive areas in European Russia by the acquisition of some territories to the west, but with the advance of German influence into Rumania and Bulgaria, they were forced to repeat their tactics. With the coming of the two countries bordering the Black Sea under the German banner, (this step must have been taken with an eye to the possible destruction of the Kharkov and Don basin industrial area and the wheat fields of the Ukraine), there is little doubt that the Soviets had a dominant part in the anti-Axis coup d'etat in Jugoslavia in March of 1941. This was the true background behind the relations between the Germans and the Soviet Union. Immediately after the signing of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, the Soviet Union opened her offensive policy against Germany. The very character of the pact itself served to change suddenly the relations between the two countries. However, the Soviet diplomatic game was to avoid head-on collision as long as possible, and while maintaining the "neutral policy" on the one hand, in addition to waging the decisive battle with the capitalistic world, work toward the immediate armament of the country on a great scale.

Lining Up With U.S.

With the outbreak of the second World War, the Commintern lined itself up with the anti-Fascist camp, and on May 1, 1940, Secretary-General Dimitrov outlined the general strategy and attitude to be followed by them in regard to the war. In this, he declared that the present war, taken from any angle, was in essence a war "imperialistic, reactionary, and anti-mankind." And the international proletariat was to fight against this Imperialistic war by, 1) union of the fighting power of all laboring classes of all nations, 2) formation of the "People's Front" under the Proletariat, 3) establishment of a common movement of the Proletariat on an international scale, and the enforcement of the common international policy in the struggle against the Imperialistic war, 4) tie-up with the anti-Imperialistic struggle within the semi-colonial and colonial areas by the laboring mass of the Capitalistic countries, and 5), gathering under the center of one Socialistic country, which would protect the peace between the peoples and guard the inherent interests of the working class of the whole world.

Before the signing of the Non-Aggression Pact, there was indication that the Soviets were hesitant about contacting directly the working class of Germany, but it was clear that the Communists within the occupied areas were active, and that the anti-war conference in London sponsored by the Communists in England had reached some degree of success.

In this way, especially after the outbreak of World War II, the Soviet Union progressed toward the strengthening of the Red front within the various capitalistic countries by utilizing the international situation and the lucrative environments. It was only natural that the officialdom in Germany should recognize the movement, and spring up to destroy with a blow the growing threat of Bolshevism.

Thus the second World War also had the ideological characteristic of an anti-Communistic war.

Futile War

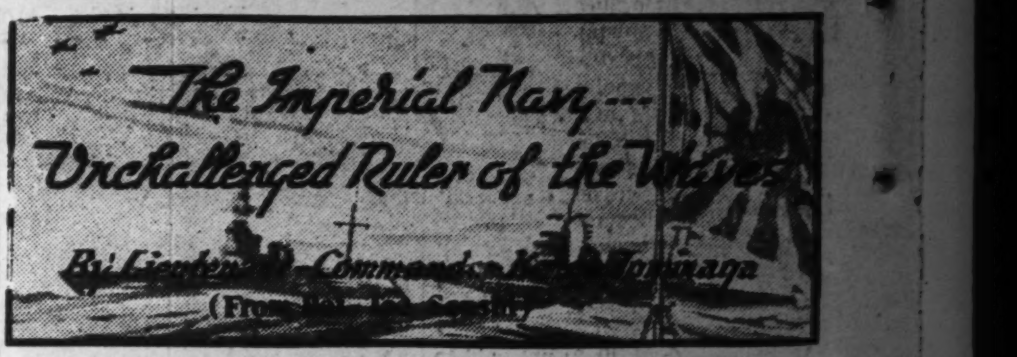
The military developments of the German-Soviet conflict was well known. The Soviet Union called this war one of defense of the mother country against the penetration of Fascism, and the war for the freedom and indepedence of the people. And because they had as their common enemy, Germany, the Soviets ironically became part of the same military camp as the Anglo-Americans, the world's capitalistic countries, and therefore the enemy of Socialist Soviet Russia. While the Soviets are attempting to explain their coalition with the Anglo-Americans by saying that they are freedom-loving people, the Soviets are not forgetting the fact that this coalition is purely a strategic and convenient line-up. Their main objective is the downfall of the Imperialistic Anglo-American front where conditions ideal for socialization of the country had been created.

At the outset of the conflict, the German Army undertook to destroy the Red forces at a stroke with its overwhelmingly superior mechanized power. With this in view, three great armies sprang forward toward Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine. After overcoming untold hardships in the extremely cold Russian winter, the German forces were able to hold on to their gains of the past half year, and to emerge early this summer with an economic strategy against the great resources of Kharkov and the Volga, in preparation for the waging of a long-term war. By ing the Soviets of their economic foundation by which they would have built up their military power and incorporating it into the German camp, the Reich leaders planned to establish a firm position from which they could work toward the annihilation of the Red Army and the destruction of the Bolshevik regime. That goal never changed, although the methods employed toward its realization changes constantly. Their plan now is for a long-term conflict.

Much Resources Lost

The material resources for the waging of battle which the Soviet Union lost due to her defeats in the campaigns which followed the opening of hostilities is indeed enormous. The 20 odd million-ton annual production of the Baku oil fields are still left to her, but the loss of the lower Volga, necessitates its roundabout transportation from the eastern shores of the Caspian, greatly limiting the amount she can use. Yet, it must not be forgotten that the Soviets have yet the oil fields of the northeastern shores of the Caspian Sea, of Central Asia and northern Saghalien, which had been steadily developed up to now under the third Five-Year Plan. About 60 per cent of the iron and coal are gone, but great unexploited deposits remain which far surpass what has been taken. Modern steel factories have been build in well-protected area. Also, 50 per cent of the aluminum, 35 per cent of the manganese, 30 per cent of the wheat crops and 70 per cent of the sugar output had been sacrificed.

However, one cannot consider these losses merely from the mathematical light. On the minus side of the fighting capacity must be chalked up the huge losses in transportation means, congestion created by movements of war materials and paralysis of the gigantic production of Leningrad and Moscow due to the loss of raw materials of the Ukraine and Kharkov. On the plus side are the resumption of operations by numerous factories which had been removed from the embattled areas, the rapid construction of new plants, the existence of hitherto unknown factories, and the opening up of new areas for production which had been untouched up to now. The Red Army's fighting capacity has been lowered to a great extent, but it is still too early to jump to the conclusion that that capacity has been completely wiped out.



The Imperial Navy— Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves

By Lieutenant-Commander [illegible] Tominaga

(From [illegible] Senshi)

The First Shelling of the United States

During the days following the sinking of the Lexington, Japanese submarine units extended their daring operations to the waters surrounding Sumatra, Java and out into the Indian Ocean, and there they scored brilliant successes against enemy shipping. But, the climax came in the evening of February 24, when a bold submarine crew proceeded to subject the California coast to gunfire attack in the first attack upon the American mainland itself.

It was just as the late winter sun was painting the western horizon with its last dying flames of color that a Japanese submarine deliberately rose to the surface of the ocean a few miles off the coast of southern California near Santa Barbara, and before the startled eyes of motorists speeding along the coastal highway and of residents of this area, its crew nimbly manned the deck gun and calmly opened fire on huge oil storage tanks short ways inland from the beach. The resounding gunfire ripped the evening calm of the seaside, and the panic-stricken populace wildly scurried for shelter.

Daring Assault

This shelling was the first time in the history of the United States since the Revolutionary War of 1776 that a foreign country has made a direct attack upon American soil. And, ironically, the submarine was firing its shells at exactly the moment President Roosevelt was giving another of his "Fireside Chats" to explain away the continuous American defeats to the nation, and he was saying that "the United States is facing the same dangers as faced her during the Revolutionary War."

When the report of this attack was made to the President, what his facial expression was at that time would have been something to have witnessed. It is needless to say that the result of this shelling was a widespread epidemic of fear and terror among the American people.

Shortly after this attack, in an attempt to quell the rising panic of the people, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles made the statement that although the American public appeared to be upset by this unprecedented occurrence of the shelling of American soil by a foreign nation, it must turn the misfortune into a blessing and by this attack to further its fighting spirit. He described this attack as nothing more than a bluff and a political gesture.

Yet, warships and airplanes were sent from the neighboring naval base of San Diego to scour the Santa Barbara area, and such activities by day and by night soon converted this region into a war-zone. Wild reports flew around about "a mysterious submarine has appeared off-shore," or that "suspicious airplanes of unknown nationality are flying over the Pacific Coast," and finally the whole nation was placed under strict light control at night, and even air-raid alerts were sounded here and there—in San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle and New York—until there seemed that there was no limit to the spread of terror in America.

Extremely Big Shock

From these examples it can be realized how great a shock was given the American people by this one action of shelling the California coast, and even Secretary of Navy Knox admitted the miserable position of his country's naval forces, by declaring that the United States navy had carried out 56 attacks against enemy submarines from January 1 to January 23, whereas during the same period, he added, hostile underwater craft had launched 114 attacks against American warships and merchant vessels.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff for the U.S. army, explained before the Senate that the activities of enemy submarines off the American coast suggested that direct attacks on the mainland by the enemy would follow. On the other, he warned, these could be seen as an attempt to force American troops to be kept at home for purposes of defending the national territory. Thus, he pointed out, to prevent the United States from possibly becoming the bloody scene of battle, America must speed up the activities of her troops on foreign soil.

In contradiction, Secretary of War Stimson announced on February 22 that it would not be an easy task to send American reinforcements and supplies to the southwestern Pacific war zone. And, quite truly he spoke, for already Japanese Forces had proceeded to seize and occupy those points where reinforcements should have been sent, and should transports and supply ships be sent from the United States, these convoys would be easy targets for Japanese submarines.

In this fashion, the Japanese submarines roved the seas, scouring for the enemy not only in the Pacific with its 170,000,000 square kilometers but also the Indian Ocean, and the men aboard these undersea craft were resolute in their determination that not a single enemy ship should remain afloat.

Sank 52 Ships

Between March 1 to March 8, Japanese submarines, cooperating with the surface craft and the fleet air arm sank or damaged 52 enemy ships, aggregating 210,000 tons in waters around Java and began operations in the Indian Ocean. Brilliant successes were scored in the coastal waters of India and Burma, where it was reported on March 16, that seven armed merchantmen of 49,500 tons, three tankers of 27,000 tons and one freighter of 5,000 tons were sunk, to total 81,500 tons of enemy shipping sent to the bottom. From April 5 to 9 Japanese submarines cooperated with naval surface craft to add seven more enemy vessels to the list sunk and one severely damaged.

(It must be noted by the readers that the Navy Section of Dai-Toa Senshi was written too early to record the further achievements of Japanese submarines in sinking enemy warships and merchant vessels, as well as carrying out of daring attacks in Sydney harbor of Australia, in Diego Suarez harbor of Madagascar and upon the western coast of the North American continent upon Vancouver Island, Canada, and Westport, Oregon. Editors Note.)

For all the glorious successes of these submarines, one must not permit them to overshadow and make him forget the 30 years of stiff, persistent training which was marked by many unheralded sacrifices of brave lives. All during this long period of training, the Japanese submarine was not favored with even one opportunity to make its long-desired test of its strength, but in silence and away from the eyes of the nation these submarine crews applied themselves within the narrow, cramped quarters of the submarine to temper still further their indomitable spirit and to improve their techniques and strategy, and at the same time they took comfort in the thought that when the fate of their country depended upon the might of the Imperial Army and Navy, the submarines would be in the fore in undertaking whatever perilous task to secure the safety of Japan. And, that day of action has come, and indeed the Japanese submarines have contributed greatly to glorious victories.

In the Periodicals

Shosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic condition, financial and money market, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. Leading articles; Condition of Shanghai Money Market in War, and Present and Future Problems of Control Association. The principal economic conditions of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Southern Regions, European Countries and America are analyzed.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 26 dated September 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The magazine gives the various kinds of hot news at home and abroad in a summarized way, covering the period of September 11 to 20, 1942.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 240 dated September 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. Containing the important news items at the fighting and home fronts, told in picture, the weekly is featured by an article entitled "War Prisoners in Malaya."